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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial from the citizens of Rhode Island, representing that the naturalized citizens were denied the ballot unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He gave notice of a bill to remedy the injustice.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the pre-emption laws. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the bill to reduce taxation. The amendments consist merely of modifications to avoid ambiguities, with an additional section authorizing the President in his discretion to discontinue or consolidate the internal revenue districts.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries with which international postal changes are not established by treaty.

The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill was discussed by Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, in opposition, and Mr. SCHURZ in its favor. The latter said he would give to Congress the largest power to enforce it that was compatible with the safety of the general government. He was strenuously opposed to all additional grants of powers in the general government, and still more to all centralization of administrative functions, and thought the Republican party would do well to direct, rather than assist, the current of popular opinion on this question. The Revolution had not abolished the legitimate sphere of State rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advance the ideal friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men, and not ruin themselves by vainly resisting the inevitable result. This would accomplish much more for self-government than all their ingurious misdeeds, and would materially improve their chances of success. Mr. POOL said that, for the purpose of securing liberty, Congress had right to go into the States. The amendment might be abridged by one citizen compelling another, by threat or indirection, to discharge or employ, to vote in a particular way, or by organizations formed for that purpose. He could not vote for an amendment to provide for such cases.

At 3:15 the Senate voted to take a recess from half past 4 o'clock until half past seven o'clock.

The CHAIR reminded the Senate that, as a body, they were nearly evenly divided on the question, and that the final adjournment would depend on the vote.

Mr. THUMBULL made a report from the Judiciary Committee upon the resolution directed to inquire as to whether corrupt means were used to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He said the report was unanimous, except so far as it was modified by statements of two members of the committee. Ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to revive the commercial and navigation treaties of the United States was taken up and advocated by Mr. HALE, and opposed by Mr. JULIAN. It will come up again on Tuesday, when Mr. LYNCH will press a vote.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up. The appropriations for 1871 amount to $1,967,967 less than last year.

Mr. KELSEY explained that the appropriation for the Geneva award was not included, because there was no Government there the United States could recognize. Pleiades Islands were omitted for the consulates at Odessa, Revel and Moscow, the consulates at these places being, generally speaking, what is said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingent expenses, requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President not to be deemed a proper voucher. He explained this at some length, as referring to the expenditure of the secret service fund, and read a certificate of President Johnson authorizing an allowance of $106,610, when he was in command and believed that the agent in connection with the St. Domingo treaty; $98,270 of it was paid back to the Treasury. He thought it probable that, like certificate from President Grant had recently been given for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose.

A general debate ensued, after which the Committee rose and reported the consideration of the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to strike out Alabama and insert Rome as the place for a minister resident. Rejected, 45 to 77.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert Rome without striking out any place. The omission would be considered by a portion of the American people as sectional. He did not think that, besides, one of the great religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to furnish accurate reports of the great events transpiring.

A point of order arose upon the question of the mission to Rome, which lasted until five o'clock, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CRESTLINE, O.

Convention of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association—The Tournament to be Held in Urbana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., May 19, 1870.

The Convention of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association met here to-day. Seventy-eight delegates were present. The convention was called to order by the President, S. T. A. VAN SCRIVER, of Norwalk, at ten o'clock this morning, and after appointing committees adjourned until 2 P. M., when a permanent organization was effected by electing R. M. DOWNIN, of Wooster, President; MCELROY, of Mansfield, Vice President; and S. T. A. VAN SCRIVER, of Norwalk, Secretary. A committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and Generals H. D. MOORE, of Columbus, was appointed to secure the passage of the law exempting firemen from poll tax and duty on fire.

The contest for the location of the firemen's tournament was settled to-night, the contest being between Mansfield and Urbana, the latter place securing it by a ballot of 53 to 15. The convention stands adjourned to meet in Portsmouth on third Thursday in May, 1871.

The firemen of Crestline are giving a grand ball and supper to-night in honor of their brethren from abroad.

THE PRIVATEER UPTON.

Something More in Relation to the New Cuban War Vessel—The Most Formidable Expedition Yet Sent Out.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Spanish spies claim to have known for some time that the Cuban war vessel, George V. Upton, was intended for the Cuban service. Yet so nicely was everything managed that the Spanish Minister could do nothing to prevent her sailing. Her officers have been secured with great care, and are men who have seen service. They are—Commander, Thomas L. Doran; First Lieutenant, Executive Officer, Robert Simpson; Second Lieut, H. S. Cook; Mates, A. M. Mason, Antoine Memer, Winthrop Phillips, Henry J. Lane, Jacob Sleeper, Chas. L. Morrill, George S. Curtis, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout, of New York; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vermont; Andrew Pierce, Jr., of St. Louis; Wm. H. Coffin, of Clyde, New York; Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Massachusetts; Jas. Seligman, of New York, and Chas. E. Harwood, of Springfield, Missouri.

The crops in Georgia are reported seriously injured by the drought.

Four men were drowned at Piscataquis Falls, in Maine, on the Penobscot river, yesterday morning.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1870. NO. 212.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Commercial Morality of New York as Viewed from an English Stand-point—Serrano and the Spanish Throne—The "Times" on the International Yacht Race—Death of Hill, the Eminent Scotch Landscape Painter—The New Shipping Code—Increase of Specie in the Bank of England—Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum—Accident to the Prince Imperial—Spanish Affairs—Prospects of the Tea and Silk Crops in China, &c., &c.

Alleged Mismanagement of Erie Railway Affairs.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Times* of this morning has a remarkably bitter editorial on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railway affairs, and asserts that the standard of commercial morality in power in the city of New York than anywhere else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes, there are regarded as masterpieces of financiering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal in difficulty to abolishing slavery.

The "Times" on the Yacht Race.

The *Times* also has an article on the yacht race, and says: There is no encounter in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which, throughout the match, was handled by an English captain.

The Spanish Throne.

A dispatch from Madrid direct states that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Serrano the royal attributes, if no candidate for the throne is found within a short time.

Death of an Eminent Landscape Painter.

LONDON, May 19.—David Octavius Hill, the eminent Scotch landscape painter, died to day.

Lamentably Imperfect.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The Chamber of Commerce objects to the new shipping code as lamentably imperfect.

Increase of Specie.

The official report of the Bank of England shows the increase of specie to be £22,000 during the week.

Marine News.

ANTWERP, May 19.—The ship Moody, from Philadelphia, reports, in latitude 47°, longitude 38½°, having passed a black steamer steering slowly East under sail, but was unable to communicate with her.

Announcement of the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 19.—The Emperor will visit the Chambers Saturday next and receive the official announcement of the vote on the Plebiscitum. He will deliver an address, which, it is said, will be an expression of gratitude to the people, and a promise to fulfil all the liberal aspirations. The ceremony will be similar to that of the Chambers, Senators, Deputies, members of the Cabinet, high officers of the government and the principal dignitaries of the Court will be present.

Will Not be Permitted to Return to France.

It is reported that the Italian banker, Cernuschio, will not receive permission to return to France.

The Prince Imperial

Fell from a velocipede to-day and sprained his foot.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, May 18, *via* PARIS, May 19.—The Duke Montpensier has returned to Madrid. His oldest son had a long conference to-day with the Regent. It is rumored the Duke has given consent to the proposition that the present Regent be invested with royal authority, and are eagerly urging to bring about that result.

The Tea and Silk Crops.

LONDON, May 19.—Dispatches from Hong Kong, *via* Bombay, give flattering accounts of the prospects of the tea and silk crops, which are said to promise largely above the average yield.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 19.—Consols for money 93⅝; account 93⅝@93¾. American securities heavy: 6's, 1862, 86; 1865, 85¾; 1867, 85¾; 10-40's, 80. Erie 19½; Illinois Central 92½@93. Stocks quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10½@11d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 8d; red western No. 2 8s 2d; red winter 8s 10½@8s 11d.

Western flour 28s. 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 3s. Peas 35s. 6d.

Naval stores quiet.

Pork quiet. Beef 106s. Lard 63s. Cheese 81s. Bacon 58s 6d for Cumberland; short ribs 61s.

LONDON, May 19.—Tallow dull at 46s 6d@46s 9d. Refined petroleum heavy. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Linseed cakes quiet. Calcutta linseed 61s 6d. Hops dull.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—Bonds opened firm and quiet at 95⅝@95⅞ francs.

PARIS, May 19.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 72 francs 5 centimes.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 52@52½ francs.

BREMEN, May 19.—Petroleum quiet.

HAMBURG, May 19.—Petroleum heavy.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton quiet at 130 francs for spot, and 128 francs afloat.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question as to whether corrupt or improper means were used or attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill, was presented. The majority report, made by one P. J. Avery, a Director of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, in property influence Senators against the Georgia amendment, and by one Tom Porter, a clerk. In the City Postoffice, attempted to aid him in that purpose, and that Hugh Garrett will be made the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* triple prices for printing pamphlets and inserting articles and speeches of Senators. The minority report used improper means to influence votes. There is, however, no evidence that any Senator was influenced.

A NEW variety of blackberry has been obtained by Rufus R. Fletcher, of Groton Junction, in Massachusetts, called the new thornless Wachusset blackberry, which, according to the statements of Mr. Daniel Needham, secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, and others, is of very high promise. It is described as perfectly hardy, very productive, and of a fine, high flavor; and as to the thorns, though not wholly absent, they are so small as on no occasion no inconvenience. Mr. Needham calls it the best blackberry he has ever tasted.

MAJOR WM. C. BARNEY is in Washington, from Belgium, to secure the permission of Congress to land on our shores a submarine cable from Belgium. He says very large part of land the cable on the coast of New Jersey. He has been to Washington before, and capitalists; that they offer to allow the United States twenty minutes in every twenty-four hours, in which to transmit messages, and that they ask no subsidy.

Try Them.

If you want a superior article of bread, crackers, Scotch biscuit, etc., go to Marvin's Bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. Hotels, restaurants and families supplied. MWF.

SECOND EDITION,

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY REPORT.

Free Use of Money to Secure the Defeat of the Bingham Amendment—Unsuccessful Attempt to Bribe Senators—Lively Time in the House Over the Diplomatic Appropriations—The Howard Investigation—Report of the Committee on Manufactures—Special Commissioner Wells's Report Reviewed—Able Speech of Senator Schurz on the Fifteenth Amendment Bill—Reduction of Taxation by the Sherman Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1870.

The Georgia Bribery Report.

Submitted in the Senate this afternoon, cannot fail to have a decided influence in determining the Georgia question when it comes up for final settlement. The voluminous testimony shows beyond all cavil that Bullock and his friends have been plentifully supplied with money and railroad bonds all winter, and that they were not at all scrupulous in the manner of using the funds, so that votes could be obtained against the Bingham amendment. The committee found that wholly unsuccessful attempts were made to buy Senators Tipton and Carpenter; that reports of outrages in Georgia were furnished to order and paid for by the Bullock party; that such influence as the *Chronicle* had was purchased in a roundabout manner; that persons were hired to write letters for the purpose of influencing the judgment of Senators, and that, in a few words, the Bullock party used such means as it could even after week to dragoon or intimidate Senators into giving the Georgia Legislature two years more of power. The committee is unanimous in all these conclusions, but Rice and Stewart, while strongly censuring the *Chronicle* for taking money, are very easy on Bullock for paying it. The chief witnesses were loath to tell what they knew, and some of them indulged in the tallest kind of talking when first examined. Both branches of Congress will probably decline to continue the Bullock ring in office beyond next June. A story is generally current to-night that Bullock is at the Chronicle office, and that "my two new-papers, both daily, will to-morrow and henceforth point its editorial not the blind finger of Democrats, but superior and Conking for the language they use in the report.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill

Gave rise to a lively time in the House this afternoon. The debate was in the customary vein till a motion came up for restoring the mission to Rome, which was published three or four years ago. The Democrats here tried every session since then to make party capital by bidding for the Catholic vote on this question, usually getting defeated this morning that they would again indulge in their usual rhodomontade. Mr. Dawes tried in vain to keep the discussion on the merits of having a minister in Rome, but they were not to be put off. Mr. Kelsey moved to add a number of them repeated the old speeches and sophistries in a most energetic manner. Hoar, of Massachusetts, followed in a splendid speech in reply to half a dozen of them, which so aroused the ire of Voorhees that he used language for an hour and a half which for the affair produced quite an excitement, and the words of Voorhees were taken down. Of course he may be dealt with to-morrow if he does not retract and apologize.

The Howard Investigation.

Major S. N. Clark, of Chicago, formerly Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau for this department, was examined in the Howard investigation to-day. He testified that government interest in the Howard University and Company on orders of General Charles Howard, General Whittlesey, Superintendent Alvord, and also on the request of D. B. Nichols, a civilian employee, and all receipts were signed by a civilian clerk of the Howard Company, Whittlesey, Charles Howard and Nichols had previously sworn positively that they knew nothing about the matter for which Whittlesey, Alvord and Charles Howard have now forage had been made in the Book Company. All these things had been reported by the witness to Gen. Howard. The witness had been engaged to make a special settlement of the Barry farm fund. It was discovered that the largest item of $2,000 paid to Howard as Treasurer. The note of Evans, one of the trustees of the fund, for which he had been taken and deposited as part of the fund. Eaton came before the committee with the papers in the matter. Mr. Howard testified that which it appeared that Gen. Howard held his book. In 1868 Gen. Howard was absent six months after contracts were signed for buildings, and then sold to the company.

Information from St. Louis is to the effect that the Board of Tactics, Gen. Schofield President, in session in that city, has nearly completed its work. The object was to prepare a general drill which should secure as far as practicable uniformity in the manoeuvers of the different arms of the service. Gen. Schofield will be relieved about the 1st of June, if not able to finish, and so will not go in person to his headquarters in San Francisco for a number of weeks. Gen. Wherry, of his staff, has started West, however, with orders assuming command, if he is being relieved, and Col. Collins, Thomas's staff, will be assigned to the station at Salt Lake.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures.

A report was submitted to-day by the House Committee on Manufactures, in a document of sixty five printed pages, signed by Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Jenckes, of Massachusetts, Sawyer, W. Smith, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, and Upson, of Ohio. They enter into an examination of Special Commissioner Wells's last annual report, and examine it from the high tariff stand point. Of course they disagree with Wells in many things. They find fault with his figures and arguments. The minority got leave to submit their views, which will be signed by Woodford, of New York; Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Rice, of Kentucky.

The Appropriation Bills.

The next one of the appropriation bills to come up in the House is that of the Postoffice Department, and it is probable that no further action most be taken on it before the Senate disposes of the franking privilege bill. The river and harbor appropriation bill is in the Committee of Commerce, and some members mean to prevent it from going to the House's committee on the 31st inst. and married in Allegheny City, but he does not feel like becoming a burden to others, and so for the past three years he has been an inmate of the poor house and proposes to go back at the earliest opportunity. He came from Liverpool in 1852 and worked at the stone quarry business for a number of years. He is now quite old, in fact during his entire life, he says he has been in the habit of drinking, and attributes his misfortunes to a large extent to this cause. But, he added, 'I could quit any time I want to; I could stop today and never drink another drop.' The poor old man who sat on a bench behind the iron bars in the vagrants department was indeed an object to be pitied. He says he does not like to be an inmate of the poor farm, but added, mournfully: "I have no other place to go."

IMPORTANT RAILWAY EXCURSION.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Aid from the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

President Garrett Makes a Trip Over the Road—What He Thinks of the Valley—The Reception at Uniontown—Speech by Hon. Andrew Stewart—Response by Mr. Garrett—Reception of the Party Along the Route, Etc., Etc.

On Wednesday morning last Hon. John W. Garrett, the energetic and capable President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, arrived in this city in his special car by way of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. He was accompanied by his son, Robert Garrett, Esq., Mr. G. R. Blanchard, General Freight Agent of the same road; John L. Wilson, Chief Engineer; Mr. John Hoffman, of Philadelphia, and a number of others.

THE RECEPTION.

Mayor Brush and a number of prominent citizens met the party, and after extending them a warm welcome, escorted them to the Monongahela House. After dinner they took the coaches which were in waiting, and under the escort of Mayor Brush, President Hazhurst, W. P. Logan and others, they visited the numerous old and iron interests on the Allegheny river, going up as far as Negley's run, and returning in time for dinner at four o'clock; in the evening Mr. Garrett was waited upon by a large and most respectable delegation of citizens, who presented a series of resolutions, unanimously and heartily endorsing the enterprise of the Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Garrett spoke freely and cordially of the purposes and prospects of that road, and gave assurances that Pittsburgh would have every advantage in the use of it. He expressed the belief that after its completion, both Baltimore and Pittsburgh would derive benefits from the use which, each year, would equal the whole cost of the road. It would seem that the methods of securing connections to the cities is not decided upon, but through arrangements of some kind will be made. Mr. G. fully appreciates the advantages that Pittsburgh will experience in giving Western traffic various routes to the East, and letting it select its course from here Eastward.

The Execution.

Yesterday morning, at 5:30 o'clock, the magnificent car of the President having been transferred to the Connellsville Railroad track, the entire party started on a tour of inspection over the road. We say the magnificent car of the President, for such it undoubtedly was, and it is the finest car that ever came to this city. It is elegantly furnished throughout with Brussels carpets and fitted up elegantly on the rear platform is a part of the Reserves. Next to this are the sleeping berths, and then comes the eating compartment, and lastly the cooking room, all who had the pleasure of riding in the car agree that it is gorgeous in the extreme. The party consisted of Mr. Garrett, Robert Garrett, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Wilson, Robert Garrett, Esq., Tom Myers, of Somerset, Pa., Director in the Connellsville Railroad, Judge Fell, of Pa. B. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer, Pa. W. Smith, Road Master, and John H. Page, Jr., Secretary. Mr. Page is also the Connellsville Railroad. Mr. John W. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, and his Honor Mayor Brush, of Pittsburgh.

The train was in charge of Conductor Bitler, and Mr. Simpson took care of the engine No. 50. The train was run at a rate of thirty miles an hour in the hands of Mr. Smith, the Road Master, and they were excellently carried out. On the trip to Uniontown the train made the run of nine miles an hour and coming down 8 miles an hour.

THE OBJECT OF THE TRIP.

The object of the trip was to examine into the business of the company and for the purpose of making arrangements for the development of the road. The excursionists report the trip as eminently satisfactory. President Garrett left expressing himself pleased with the resources of the country and the extent of development with the limited means at the command of the road. It is believed that some of the most vigorous measures for the immediate completion of the line and its equipment.

The party was met at the various towns along the route by citizens and warmly greeted. Every one appeared glad to see the visitors.

The excursionists left Uniontown at two o'clock P. M., and arrived at Pittsburgh at 5:35. The condition of the road was pronounced by Mr. Garrett to be better than he had expected, and he paid a high compliment to the road bed, which, Mr. W. Smith, A number of the party last evening attended the Opera House.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

President Garrett will this morning, at ten o'clock, meet the oil men of the city, at the Oil Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of consulting with the oil men relative to the shipping facilities for the proposed opening of the road to Baltimore is made.

After Them.

Yesterday, a gentleman doing business at Palestine, Ohio, arrived in the city in search of two men who departed from that town rather unceremoniously, having forgotten to settle a little bill—not little either, for it amounted to $153, owing to the gentleman aforesaid. The travelers were engaged in a real estate speculation, got the goods under false pretenses, and on receiving a check on a bank in this city for a considerable sum, paid over, left without notifying their creditor, they are Englishmen. On arriving here, the check was presented and found to have been presented for payment yet, and if it is handed in to-day, the party, offering it will be detained. It is also, however, that the parties are going to England, and as two men answering their description were East on the noon train, it is thought they sold their check, got their money, and are thus out of the reach of the Palestine merchant.

Metaphysicians

Have long disputed whether the earth was made for man or man for earth, but no one doubts the fact that Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale was made for all men.

REUNION OF THE RESERVES.

Fourth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps at Lock Haven.

Speeches, Banquet, &c.—General George G. Meade to Visit Pittsburgh on Decoration Day.

The Fourth Annual Reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held in the Opera House, Lock Haven, Tuesday, May 17th. The attendance was not very large, but much interest and enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lewisburg, Williamsport, and a number of minor places were represented by delegations. Among the distinguished persons present, besides General Meade, the beloved commander of the Army of the Potomac, were Gen G. H. Gay, Jr., of Philadelphia; Col. R. Mann, and Col. J. H. Taggart, of Philadelphia; Col. J. P. Taylor, of Lewistown, and Col. S. D. Barrows, of Williamsport, all of whom were connected with the Reserve, besides a number of others.

The several delegations were met at the depot in Lock Haven by Major Jesse Merrill, Captain W. W. White and Captain J. S. Haynes, Committee of Arrangements, and escorted in a procession to the Fallon House, the central headquarters on the occasion.

PITTSBURGH DELEGATION.

The Pittsburghers were received at the depot by the Lock Haven Zouaves and Philadelphia delegation with a band, and also escorted to the Fallon House. The delegation was made up as follows: Colonel Robert Anderson, Ninth regiment; Captain A. G. Henry, Eighth regiment; Willis Preston, Ninth regiment; Sergeant E. Aber, Eighth regiment; George W. Smith, Eighth regiment; General Charles Barnes, Ninth regiment; Captain J. K. Barbour, Ninth regiment; Ed. Osborne, Ninth regiment; Captain Duquesne Dravo, Second Battery; W. H. Ray, Eleventh regiment; U. S. Cadet John L. Clem, James E. Saidie, Ninth regiment.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The Opera House was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags, &c., and presented a fine appearance. The business meeting was called to order at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

Gen. Meade was, upon motion, chosen President of the meeting; Col. A. L. Pearson, Vice President, and Col. J. H. Taggart, Secretary.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen Meade was then introduced to the Convention, and received with the most enthusiastic applause. He delivered a brief, but eloquent and patriotic address, and was frequently interrupted with applause. He had expected, he said, to be a silent spectator on this occasion. He esteemed it a most distinguished honor to be called upon to preside over such a body as the Association of Pennsylvania Reserves. He assured the citizens of Lock Haven that they could not bestow any honors on the Reserves, which they would not fully merit. He gave him great satisfaction to hear this testimony, which was so justly due them. The people of Lock Haven, he said, had, he presumed, had it not been for them he might have remained an humble officer.

He then referred heartily to the career of the Reserves, the battles they had engaged in, the bravery and gallantry displayed by them, &c., &c., concluding by again thanking them for the honor shown him in selecting him to preside over the meeting. At the conclusion of his address, three rousing cheers were given for the General and the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Col. Taggart, Secretary, then read a report of the last meeting held in Philadelphia, which report was accepted and placed on file.

On motion the Constitution was amended by inserting the words "and Vice President" after President, and also to raise the annual dues from twenty-five cents to one dollar.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon the hall was filled to its utmost capacity and a brilliant and enthusiastic audience of Lock Haven people, in addition to the delegates attending the convention. After the convention had been called to order, the Committee on Badges reported [illegible] for the occasion, and [illegible] to attend were received from Col. J. W. Fisher and Gen. Wm. McCandless, and the following dispatch from Governor Curtin, dated at St. Petersburg, Russia, and addressed to Major Jesse Merrill:

"My spirit is with you; have sent [illegible] CURTIN.

The following members of the Lock Haven bar were then appointed a committee on resolutions during the afternoon: Messrs. Sperring, Sewell, Neal, Hall and Crawford. The following were elected from the various regiments, to constitute the Board of Directors:

Directors from the various regiments.

First Regiment—Col. W. L. Bear, Lieut. P. H. Specter, W. E. Murray.

Second Regiment—Anthony A. Laws, R. F. Cruckshanks, E. Donnelly.

Third Regiment—H. G. Nichols, Washington Richardson, [illegible].

Fourth Regiment—Capt. James Kines, Capt. Wm. Wright, Capt. [illegible].

Fifth Regiment—Capt. John E. Potter, Capt. John S. Wright, Capt. David McGaughey.

Sixth Regiment—Col. Frank Jordan, W. Vincent, Maj. W. H. Gore.

Seventh Regiment—Maj. Jesse Merrill, Capt. Geo. Hipple, Capt. J. A. Haynes.

Eighth Regiment—Capt. Charles W. Hoffman, Sergt. Maj. Abel, Capt. Robert Garrett.

Ninth Regiment—Col. Robert Anderson, Capt. J. K. Barbour, Wm. Preston.

Tenth Regiment—Col. Cuckland, P. Shipler, E. H. Heine-son.

Eleventh Regiment—E. A. McCoy, R. H. Ray, Adjt. Moreland.

Twelfth Regiment—Maj. H. S. Lucas, John Kelly, Capt. Wm. H. Miller.

Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. John Rutherford, Capt. Wm. Hall.

First Artillery—H. C. McClintock, Sergt. G. B. Barclay, Sergt. G. W. Cripps.

First Cavalry—Capt. Wm. Slattery, Sergt. S. C. Carpenter, Sergt. T. J. Rockey.

HONORARY MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following honorary members were elected honorary members of the Association:

Capt. A. H. McHenry, 13th Penn'a Cavalry; Capt. George R. McGuire, 13th Penn'a Cavalry, Capt. P. D. Bricker, 13th Penn'a Cavalry, Board of Trade, Philadelphia; Independent Battery Penn'a troops; Col. John F. Glenn, 23d P. V.; Lieut. Col. Wm. Rickards, 23d P. V.; Major Wm. Hale, 23d Penn'a regiment; Gen. John Irvin Curtin, 45th P. V.; John L. Clem, drummer boy of the Chickamauga, Cincinnati; Thomas Ashton, Independent Battery; Dr. Joseph H. Hays, 45th P. V.; Col. John Irvin, Jr., 45th P. V.; H. Lesher, Signal Corps; Dr. J. C. Richard, Assistant Surgeon Mobile Hospital; Capt. W. W. Greer, 45th P. V.; Capt. Battery Penn'a Artillery; Capt. Robert Brown, 12th Pa. Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Hamilton, 13th P. V.; Lieut. Col. E. Shaw, 203 P. V.; quartermaster Gaston, 149th P. V.; Horatio Snyder, 2d Pa. Cavalry; Capt. Wm. Hamilton, 13th P. V.; Capt. Wm. Thompson, 1st Ky. Mounted Rifles; Capt. Wm. Wagner, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

GEN. MEADE.

General Meade then introduced J. L. Clem, drummer boy of Chickamauga, and made a statement of his history, referring to his having run away from home to enlist in the army. The feat of his having recently been appointed to West Point by the President. He was received with loud and long continued applause on his appearance on the platform, where he remained until the adjournment of the convention.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Board of Directors then announced the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Gov. A. G. Curtin.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Charles Barnes, of Pittsburgh.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. J. H. Taggart, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Anthony A. Laws, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Treasurer—D. P. Taylor, Esq.

Orator of the Day—Gen. W. H. Ent.

Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Sickles.

Secretary—Dr. E. Donnelly.

Next place of meeting to be Philadelphia.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

ORATION.

General Meade then introduced Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, the orator of the day, who was received with the most hearty applause.

Col. Mann introduced his remarks by referring to the modesty of General Meade in not naming Gettysburg, in his remarks in the morning, characterizing it as the decisive battle of the war, and paying a glowing and just tribute to Pennsylvania's noble son, General George G. Meade. Among other things, he said: "The issues of the war are settled. What we may now ask for individually, and for the best policy of reconstruction, it is now an accomplished fact, and is irrevocable.

"The Pennsylvania Reserves did their duty most nobly, as did hundreds of thousands of the brave men who responded to their call. The Reserves may justly point with special pride to the peculiar services they rendered to and in the country, and have the right to claim that these services were voluntarily offered and accepted. They left their homes, their business, previously declined, and their organization had been effected in the face of open rebuke from the War Department.

When the War Department called for troops to save the Capitol, but one State was prepared to respond. It was that commanded by a man with a canopy of darkness—but one State had an organization, a body of troops—and that was Pennsylvania—that body of troops Pennsylvania Reserves. In the dark hour of the nation, this body was found in the front rank. Its every help was answered and then it was that Pennsylvania put forth the strength of her strength to give light and hope to shipwrecked men.

Soldiers, this great country, with its noble structure of free government, is the work of your hands and your brothers. It is founded in patriotism and wisdom and sacrifice; but when bad men marred its beauty, stained its structure, attempted to strang e its life, and expire, and finally made wanton war to dethrone it, you redeemed it in deeds of heroism, toil, labor and money. A good degree of interest was manifested in the meeting, and the improvement was noticeable in everything over former exhibitions.

The State of Pennsylvania is full of historic interest. The late Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, was born in it. It was subsequently owned by Wm. Arthurs, who erected a flouring mill. The location is about midway between Lock Haven and the Pa. creek, and Chartiers creek, being near five miles to the nearest coal. Mr. Arthurs had erected a dam for his mill that would hold sufficient water to run it three months in dry weather. This dam carefully surveyed the ground, and estimated the water-shed of Brush Run and its tributaries, and was of opinion that the outlet [illegible] the water was properly utilized, it was sufficient to run his mill the year round. He died before his plans were fully developed, and his children understand a son of his is a wealthy banker in Iowa.

A HEAVY SHOWER.—A heavy thunder shower set in at half-past two o'clock this morning, and the air was filled with torrents. The gutters were filled with water in a short time, and the atmosphere considerably cooled. A westwardly wind caught the rain in its full sweep upon the pavements, and sent it whirling about the streets like dust.

CORNER-STONE ARRIVED.—The corner-stone of Trinity Church arrived in this city yesterday from Massi lon, Ohio, via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. It weighs about twenty-five tons and required the services of twelve horses to transport it from the depot to Sixth avenue.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER — EITHER with or without capital, to take an active interest in the Window Glass Business. None but those competent to superintend the erection of a glass House and to take charge of the same, need apply. Must also come well recommended. Room No. 13, Bill's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR COOKING, Housework, &c., in city and country, at high est wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man who has been raised in the mercantile business, having two years experience in this city. Address R. D., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man in an Office or Store. Wages no particular object. Address J. K. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER — AN EXperienced Bookkeeper for a Bank. Best of references required. Address B., Commercial office.

WANTED—BENCHES—TO BUY A LOT long Store by a young Man of two years experience in the dry trade. Cash to be paid for what is required. Address with true name, location, &c., B, Brady's Bend, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Lady as Teacher of Music and Common English Branches in a private family. Address "Teacher," Commercial office.

WANTED — TO BORROW — FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, for which I will give Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "P. O." Commercial Office. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 120 Smithfield street.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FIRST-class City Property. Apply to S. S. LIGHTNER, 38 Fourth avenue. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 Cash to loan on Mortgage on Country and Cash, Coal and Coal Coal. Apply to

BOARDING.

BOARDING—COUNTRY BOARDING IN a private family for two single Gentlemen or Gentleman and wife. Also, one Gentleman in a delightful location a few miles from Allegheny city, on the Ohio river. Address Country, care of Boarders, Address Comfort, Commercial office.

BOARDING—TO LET, A SECOND story front Room, with Board. Also, Day Boarders wanted, at 103 Fourth avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $2,000—AN energetic and reliable Man, with the above amount of cash, can secure a permanent business which will net from $3,000 to $10,000 per year. Call this day between 11 and 12 o'clock. $1 24

PARTNER WITH $1 TO 200,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN RAILROAD IRON, &c. A lively business man, with some years, are desirous of investing with a party with some amount of capital. The object is to extend a Railway and do a Railroad Iron business in Western Pa., in which they possess the advantages of important and valuable connections. Address "Railroad," Commercial office.

A party with connections in the Rolling Mill Business preferred.

Address Railroad Iron and Bonds," Box 1,689, Postoffice, New York City. mwf

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST IN the Brownsville Stone Works, at Beaver Falls, Pa., for sale cheap. Inquire of HELDEBRAND, Canton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of the Lighting, Erie and Ames Iron Works. Boilers bought and exchanged. JAMES HILL & SON, 1 and 2 Duquesne avenue and P. F. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND RED Cedar Fence and Gate Posts. Can be seen at foot of Wood street, Monongahela wharf.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW HEAVY IRON Safe, Fire and Burglar Proof. Will be sold che

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

THE TAX prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the "reduction of taxes," fails to meet the approval of the public, inasmuch as it repeals exactly the things Congress was not asked to repeal, and leaves unrepealed those things imperatively demanded by the people. The universal desire is not consulted in the abolition of the tax on corporations, which only interests their stockholders; railroad fares or freights will not be reduced in consequence of the repeal of a tax for which no strong desire had been expressed, and in the collection of which there was nothing offensive or inquisitorial. But that chief source of dissatisfaction—the Income Tax—oppressive, partial and inquisitorial in all its features, involving in its collection complicated and expensive machinery, is still retained, with but little modification, to the utter disappointment of the great masses of the people. It is to be hoped that it will receive the mature consideration of the entire representative body before its final passage, and will undergo such modification as will in some measure adapt it to the satisfaction of the people. We publish a comprehensive synopsis of the bill this morning.

IF DANIEL MCFARLAND is sane and reads the newspapers, his reason can hardly be expected to survive the discussions to which his case has given rise. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S statement would be enough, it would seem, to drive a man of ordinary sensibility into madness. He bore that blow, however, with considerable equanimity or stoicism, if one may judge his condition by his counter-statement. But since the trial, in almost every New York paper issued, he has been the subject of denunciation, or of debate, or of allusion at least. A few days ago, a number of women addressed a petition to Governor HOFFMAN asking for his confinement as a maniac, and on Tuesday Mrs. H. B. STANTON, in the presence of an immense female audience in Apollo Hall, New York, made MCFARLAND the subject of a long harangue, in which his deeds and character were used to confirm her views of the marriage relation. At this same meeting, Mrs. BURLEIGH read a series of resolutions in regard to the MCFARLAND case that had had been adopted by the Sorosis. Considering the audience, it seems strange enough that these resolutions were not received with entire approval. One or two of them were vehemently hissed. One of the female orators raised the question, which has, no doubt, puzzled other readers of Mrs. RICHARDSON'S narrative; "why did she write loving letters to a man whom she disliked and feared?" Two explanations of her conduct were offered. One lady confidently referred it to the vanity of man; Mrs. RICHARDSON had written thus insincerely in the hope of reaching his heart. Hisses followed the explanation, but whether in disapproval of the insincerity, or in rejection of the reason as unsatisfactory, we are unable to say. The second explanation offered seems more likely to have been the true reason. Mrs. CROLY said the letters were written because every woman's nature craves a response to the affection which is in her heart. In addition to this account of the matter we may say that Mrs. MCFARLAND, as appears from her statement, seems always or at least frequently to have apologized to herself for her husband's ill behavior, by recalling her belief or impression of his insanity. He seems to have possessed some very attractive qualities, and the ideal person whom she had married, probably never entirely lost his influence over her. The clamor of those who call for MCFARLAND'S confinement is really not so unreasonable, and may not be so malignant as some pretend. More conclusive evidence than established his insanity at the trial, has seldom been advanced in any case. The statement of his wife clearly favors the same conclusion; and Dr. HAMMOND, celebrated for his knowledge and skill in such matters, and who testified to his insanity, has, since he was cleared, publicly described his condition as that of a man permanently diseased in mind, who may at any moment become a maniac, and commit another act of the kind for which he was tried. In the course of the trial and of the controversies growing out of it, many persons have, probably, incurred his resentment, and another tragedy with him as chief actor, would seem to be quite within the range of probability. If the practice which appears to have become established in this country of acquitting a certain class of murderers so-called, on the ground of insanity, is to continue and extend, the safety of the public evidently requires the adoption of new measures made necessary by the practice. The French system has much to recommend it. When a criminal is suspected to have acted under the influence of insanity, a commission inquires into the case, and upon its report the party charged with crime is either tried as a sane man, or is properly confined without trial as insane and irresponsible.

THE TRIAL.

Cases involving the charge of breach of promise of marriage, whether tried in a civil or ecclesiastical court, are usually of a scandalous character. Their details are commonly of a kind better adapted to gratify the misanthrope than the philanthropist, even when they fail to minister entertainment to the baser tastes of human nature. To this general statement a rather striking exception has been afforded by the "CLARK case," fully reported in the columns of the COMMERCIAL during the current week. If about any affair of the sort without suggesting a suspicion of the ludicrous, we may justly say about this case, that its trial was creditable to all the parties principally concerned. Every candid person who has witnessed or who has read the proceedings will bear cheerful testimony to the unaffected desire of the Presbytery to ascertain the essential facts necessary to a correct judgment, and their equally manifest purpose, without fear or favor, to administer justice. It was a very delicate and painful duty which they had to perform, and no single incident occurred that we are aware of, inconsistent with the impression that the duty was discharged with manliness and fidelity. The lady could not fail to command the general sympathy in her position, as one who asked neither for pecuniary damages nor for enforced fulfillment of the engagement alleged to have been violated, but who wished for nothing more than such a rectification of her good name as would result from the revelation of all the circumstances of the case. The gentleman, a prominent member of a distinguished profession, the pastor of a large city congregation, looked up to by a multitude as their spiritual guide, and by a still greater multitude as an example, inevitably enlisted a deep and widely extended interest in the success or failure of his effort at self-vindication. An obvious feature of the trial, manifested equally by the accuser, the accused and the judges, was their respect for facts. Hence there was, apparently, no attempt to keep back or to conceal anything necessary to a just decision, and any attempt to give a false color to words or acts, received not the slightest countenance or tolerance. No zeal was sought by either side from eloquent sophistry, or ingenious casuistry to darken counsel, to varnish wrong, or to prevent the plain dictates of sound sense and honest conscience in regard to the merits of the case. Though we so entirely approve the process and the result, we could almost wish that a competent advocate had been permitted to spend a few minutes in commenting on a portion of the evidence. It seems a pity that so excellent an opportunity of pointing out the deplorable effects of congregational meddling with a pastor's domestic affairs, was allowed to pass unimproved. Instead of quoting BLACKSTONE, or the Pennsylvania Reports, the speaker might have referred to the chronicles of CARLINGFORD in the portion which gives the history of Salem Chapel, and describes the tribulation of certain earnest women of "the connection," when they heard of the matrimonial intentions of their bachelor preacher. But it is many years since we had that veracious narrative, and we may be wrong in fancying its facts apposite to the present case. The truth is, we suppose, that every person is aware that the position of pastor, is regarded by some people, both male and female, as giving them warrant for a sort of interference with his domestic relations, especially his prospective domestic relations, which in nine cases out of ten, is mere mischievous impertinence. Under the cloak of such fancied warrant, envy, malice and all uncharitableness may lie concealed, or even challenge the names of the opposite virtues. Under the false assumption that the pastor's wife is a sort of feminine pastor and regularly employed as such by the congregation, these people claim the right of directing an affair with which they have nothing to do. On the same ground on which they interfere before marriage, they often extend their guardianship of their pastor's domestic concerns beyond, much to the detriment of his comfort and usefulness. The fashion wherever it exists calls for amendment.

THE public have been fed, almost to satiety, with details of the celebrated Richardson-McFarland cases, and we would spare our readers any further allusion to them, but the subject has become so intimately blended with a formidable movement affecting the very basis of our social relations, that it becomes our duty to record the passing events connected with it. On Wednesday a crowded audience assembled in Apollo Hall, New York, to listen to Mrs. Stanton, who said that the trial of McFarland not only involved the question of his guilt, but those of marriage and divorce, which were subjects underlying the whole social, political and religious fabric. Mrs. Richardson, she said, recalled to her mind the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, who was remanded back to servitude after tasting the sweets of freedom. Her story realized to the speaker's mind the mountain sad of sorrow which had rolled upon her soul through long years of agony, and she felt that her trials were yet unended, inasmuch as the murderer of her former husband was yet in her path. The trial of McFarland, Mrs. Stanton considered, was a series of hideous insults on the entire womankind of the nation, for in declaring McFarland not guilty, the court virtually declared that Mrs. Richardson, although married to another, was still his wife and his property. Mrs. Stanton then read an abstract of the New York divorce laws, and recommended that the Legislature be petitioned for their modification that divorces be more readily obtained. Resolutions were likewise passed by the meeting disclaiming the right of married persons to consider each other as property.

HENRY C. WHEELER, of Downer's Grove, Du Page county, Illinois, a Commissioner of Statistics, appointed at a Convention of farmers, which assembled at Bloomington, Illinois, in April last, to redress certain grievances imposed on them by railroad corporations, has issued a circular calling on the farmers of the Northwestern States to meet in their respective school districts, on the 4th day of June next, for the discussion of the issues presented, and to appoint committees to make a list of the names and postoffice address of all who desire to become members of an Association for the protection of agricultural interests by business means, and to estimate as nearly as may be the amount of agricultural products of such districts, and the cash value of the same, to be used in the preparation of a report showing the products of the Northwest, their rights to transportation and market, and the remedies available for existing wrongs.

"WOMEN SUFFRAGE" was defeated in Vermont by an overwhelming vote. "Just for the fun of the thing," a special canvass was held in Royalton in that State, with the following result:

Number of women in the district	82
Wanted the suffrage	14
Did not want it	63
Did not care	14
Not at home	1

The fact that only one woman out of eighty-two was not at home, indicates, we believe, that the Royalton district is one of the best and most virtuous in the State.

EDWARD LABOULAYE is not, after all, Napoleon's new Minister of Public Instruction. M. Mege, a member of the Corps Legislatif, has been gazetted in the official journal of Paris to the vacant portfolio. On Wednesday a crowded audience assembled in Apollo Hall, New York, to listen to Mrs. Stanton, who said that the trial of McFarland not only involved the question of his guilt, but those of marriage and divorce, which were subjects underlying the whole social, political and religious fabric. Mrs. Richardson, she said, recalled to her mind the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, who was remanded back to servitude after tasting the sweets of freedom. Her story realized to the speaker's mind the mountain sad of sorrow which had rolled upon her soul through long years of agony, and she felt that her trials were yet unended, inasmuch as the murderer of her former husband was yet in her path. The trial of McFarland, Mrs. Stanton considered, was a series of hideous insults on the entire womankind of the nation, for in declaring McFarland not guilty, the court virtually declared that Mrs. Richardson, although married to another, was still his wife and his property. Mrs. Stanton then read an abstract of the New York divorce laws, and recommended that the Legislature be petitioned for their modification that divorces be more readily obtained. Resolutions were likewise passed by the meeting disclaiming the right of married persons to consider each other as property.

THE ladies of Beaufort, in South Carolina, who were deprived of their means during the late civil war, have established a new branch of home industry in making into preserves the green oranges produced on the plantations, which are skilfully prepared, put into glass jars and sent North for a market. There are ten varieties of this description of sweet meat which is said to be excellent. James Lowndes, Esq., a lawyer of that city, is acting as agent for them.

THE Hon. Jeremiah Black, it is announced, will appear in the next number of *Galaxy*, in an article in which he will take issue with the recent article of Hon. Henry Wilson in the *Atlantic*, detailing in part the Cabinet history of 1860-61.

HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY, of Philadelphia, late Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, is on his way home.

THE system of "protection to home industry" is no new thing; it has been identified with the progress of the country from the earliest periods, and to this system is to be attributed the triumph of Yankee ingenuity in all the industrial pursuits. A recent meeting of the Boston shoe and leather dealers has given occasion to the *Advertiser* of that city to narrate that in 1795 two citizens of Philadelphia, Ebenezer Breed and Zacchous Collins, sons of Quakers, and natives and residing there, consulted together and came to the conclusion that the business of their native town would be greatly increased by the duties on foreign boots and shoes. With this end in view Mr. Breed first secured, through the influence of his friends and acquaintances in Lynn, a resolution of the General Court of Massachusetts recommending the further encouragement of this industry. Mr. Collins, in order to do his share of the work, then made a formal dinner party for a number of the leading members of Congress,—Philadelphia being at that time the seat of government, Mr. Madison was among the guests, and the claims of the New England shoemakers was the chief subject of conversation. The result was the incorporation into the tariff act of 1791 of a provision adding to the duty already existing of twenty-five cents per pair on boots or shoes five cents a pair; these being the only manufactures for which an increased duty was provided by that act. The duty was effective because specific. The consequence was the firm establishment of the boot and shoe business in Massachusetts, and its development into a self-sustaining prosperity before other manufactures had obtained a foothold on our soil.

A DEATH by hydrophobia, under singular and very distressing circumstances, occurred in Yonkers, New York, on Tuesday morning. An engineer by the name of Thomas Lamb, was bitten in January last by a large dog belonging to Mr. Bergan, at his brewery in Bobb's Ferry. Although Lamb's hand was not much lacerated by the dog, and no anxiety was felt as regards any serious consequences arising from the bite, the dog, a very valuable one, however, was killed by Mr. Bergan. On Tuesday of last week young Lamb was married, and on the day after the wedding the husband showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and two physicians were immediately sent for, and their treatment for a while seemed to have a good effect; but subsequently Lamb sprang from his bed and fled to the woods, where he jumped over fences and barked like a dog. Some of his friends, aided by the police, captured him, and he was taken back to his home, where his ravings, barking and hideous contortions of the face were truly horrible. Again early on Tuesday morning Lamb died.

THE election in New York on Tuesday last, does not appear to have been an improvement on its predecessors, notwithstanding the loud professions of "Reform" which have been made in that city. The *Post* says: "The repeaters voted early and often, not from any necessity there was for fraudulent votes in many of the districts, but apparently "for the fun of the thing." It cannot be denied that these scoundrels displayed traces of humor. For instance, Police Justice Hogan, one of the 'Young Democracy,' it is said, saw a fellow voting on his name. He remonstrated, and demanded the repeater's arrest, but was laughed at, and lost his vote. Between eleven and twelve hundred voices registered as voters, at least five hundred of them discovered, when they got to the polls, that repeaters had already voted on their names; and some of the luckless blacks were actually arrested as repeaters for attempting to vote on their own names."

THE House Committee on Railroads and Canals have under consideration a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Washington D. C., to Cleveland or to the town of Erie, Pennsylvania. It is called the Atlantic and Northern Lakes Railroad and Telegraph Company, and grants the right of way throughout the States, including all top property for the right of way, and to pay in the manner provided by the laws of the several states through which the railroads are constructed. This is the same general line of railway, bisecting our State transversely from east to northwest, which was projected in the Buffalo, Pine Creek and West Jersey Railroad scheme, so unctuous in the State Legislature and defeat through the Governor's veto caused so much political excitement a few months ago.

TERRIBLE as were some of the wounds of the rebellion, we doubt if a soldier on either side was as badly crippled as one of the war of 1812. He is described as "the worst cut-up man the country ever saw." He was wounded in the fight known as Perry's Victory. During the engagement he was stooping down to pick up something, when a chain shot took off both his hands and legs—the former below the elbows, the latter below the knees. He afterwards adapted himself thoroughly to his short condition; would run and dance on his knees with great agility, and taking a stick in his elbow joint, would fence and defend himself, parry and thrust, advance and retreat, with great alacrity. Spared by the chain shot, by the last of his fate in an encounter with that slayer of millions, John Barleycorn.

THE following, from one who was there, is vouched for by him—that is, that the old lady made the reply given here, not that she was quite as old as she claimed to be: "When the Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry entered the town of Dawson, Ga., in the spring of 1865, among those who welcomed them was a negro woman whose appearance denoted extreme old age. Impelled by curiosity, one of the 'boys' rode up to her and asked: 'How old are you, auntie?' 'Well, chile,' she replied, 'I don't 'zactly know how old I is, but I was here when Columbus come!'"

BISHOP STROSSMAYER, at Rome, has been hypercritical about the ecclesiastical Latin, which, he says, is only fit for the kitchen. M. Venillot, of the *Univers*, retorts by citing an opposition prelate who complained that the priests in his country said mass *cum pantaloons*. Pantaloonism is a modern innovation not found in Virgil or Cicero, says M. Venillot, who adds that he next expects to hear the Bishop of Bosnia decide that the Fathers of the Council had no right to attend its meetings *cum gilettibus flanellet*.

MONDAY was ex-Secretary Seward's sixty-ninth birth-day anniversary. In honor of the occasion, fifty young ladies from Wells College, Aurora, accompanied by Henry Wells, the President and founder, and other officers of the College, visited him at Auburn. After a collation Mr. Seward dismissed the young ladies with a pleasant speech, and turning to Mr. Wells and the friends assembled, delivered an eloquent address.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent English engineer, in a report to Parliament about the sewers of London, estimates the marketable value of the matter accumulated there at £1,000,000, and states that it would enrich annually 70,000 acres of land.

The departure of emigrants from Havre for America has been at the rate of 5,000 per month since February last. Nine-tenths of the number were bound for New York.

There is a chance for cheaper fruit from the Pacific coast. It appears from a statement made in the Fruit Growers' Convention at San Francisco, that the railroad company intend to cut down their rates on fruit going East. Out there they think the trade will be very large this year.

One of the novelties of Paris is a hat made of wood shavings, which sells for five cents, a really super-for quality selling for twenty cents. The best look as finely as a Panama, are of exquisite whiteness, light and comfortable, and with careful handling will last some days.

Boston brewers wish lager beer to be exempted from the provisions of the Prohibitory law as a wholesome beverage, warranted not to intoxicate, and promise to furnish it at a price which will enable retailers to sell it at three cents per glass.

A Danbury, Conn., fisherman, who last week baited his hook with a small frog, and after conversing with a companion a few minutes, found that his lively bait had swam ashore, and was sitting quietly on the rock by his side, wound up his line and went home.

Now that ice is high, it is worth while to know how to keep a small piece a good while. Make a double pocket of strong woolen cloth, no matter how coarse and faded it is. Have a space of two inches or so between the inner and outer pocket, and pack this space as full as possible of feathers. You have no need to use geese feathers; hens' feathers are just as good. With a pocket thus constructed and kept closely tied at the mouth, a few pounds of ice may be kept a week.

A servant girl who was sent a day or two ago to a druggist in this city, with a request that he would give her some castor oil, "disguised as much as possible," was asked by the druggist if she liked soda water, and replied in the affirmative. The druggist thereupon gave her a glass strongly flavored with lemon, with much oil cast upon the troubled water. Noticing that she lingered after receiving this, the druggist inquired the cause, and was told that she was waiting for the oil. "Oh," replied the man of drugs, complacently, "you have taken that." The startled woman gazed at him in dismay a moment, and then exclaimed, "Oh, murder, I wanted it for a man who is very sick."

New Orleans is agitated by a rumor that somebody has set on foot a movement looking to the closing of the markets on Sunday. It is contended that by reason of the moisture and heat neither meat nor vegetables bought on Saturday can be preserved in good condition for use on Sunday, and the *Times*, which says that the Sunday markets constitute seriously the most cheerful and agreeable characteristics of the city, expresses the hope that Puritanism and Bluelightism have not yet obtained a sufficient strong hold there to render it even safe or prudent for any man to propose seriously to obliterate these great landmarks of the Crescent City.

Chicago has two institutions for the reclamation of fallen women, the House of the Good Shepherd and the Erring Woman's Refuge. In the former five hundred women have been reclaimed and restored to honor and friends. The latter, which is a smaller institution, has now twelve inmates, who are constantly and profitably employed. Since its establishment it has received two hundred fallen girls and women, most of whom are now leading respectable and useful lives, and thirty-three of whom have married happily. And still Chicago finds that she has a good deal more of this noble work to do. But the good results already accomplished ought to encourage other cities to similar efforts.

In a land where grapes grow to the size of eggs, and squashes to that of hogsheads, it seems strange that the little tea-plant should be reluctant to take root and flourish. Yet efforts to introduce it in California have hitherto been scarcely more prosperous than in other parts of the Union. Certain difficulties connected with American mining have been surmounted by the simple process of importing foreign miners, and now that the people of the Flowery Kingdom are so numerous in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada, we may hope better things for our tea culture. It is, at all events, to be tried on a grand scale. Thirty thousand trees have been imported, a good number of shrewd agriculturists employed Chinese hands, and gone into the business with a determination to be successful in it, if success be possible, and in another year the momentous question whether this continent is to be independent of Asia for its future tea supply is likely to be definitely settled.

PERSONAL.

A clergyman of Putnam, Conn., recently married a couple on the cars, without the other passengers having any knowledge or suspicion of the transaction.

Baroness Rufini died recently in Paris at the age of eighty-two. She lived in a miserable hovel for which she paid twenty francs (four) per month. One million francs were found hoarded in her room after her death.

Mrs. Ann Thrasvend, a French lady, residing in Burlington, Burlington county, N. J., is one hundred and five years old. She attended a ball recently, and although she took no part in the dancing, she was very pleasant and lively.

Dr. J. S. Bigelow, of Boston, one of the most distinguished physicians of the country, now eighty-four years of age, and George R. Emerson, of Roxbury, a well known botanist, aged seventy-eight years, are now on a tour to the Pacific coast.

One of the most novel modes of clearing a client is that lately adopted by a young attorney of Indianapolis. He took his client into his office from the constable to have some observations with him, and then let him out of a back window.

The Levant *Herald* states editorially that unless Mr. Soutzo, the Greek Minister of War, is recalled, his relations with the origin of are more intimate and reciprocal than he would probably care to acknowledge.

An official residence, the cost of which is estimated at $150,000, is about to be built for Count Bismarck, in his capacity as Chancellor of the North German Confederation. It will adjoin the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Wilhelm Platz, in Berlin.

Clara Louise Kellogg will sojourn at Hartford this summer. Probably she will change her name.

The people near Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, are much exercised about a woman who has in her old age adopted the life of a hermit on the borders of the beautiful little Lake of St. John. She has dug an excavation in a bank in a forest, whose foliage overshadows the water at a place where two trees are growing together. There she has boarded up, with some rough pieces of plank which she picked up in the neighborhood, and from these to the bank over the excavation she has placed some saplings as rafters for a roof of dried leaves and straw. In this primitive dwelling she lives and has lived for years, subsisting no one knows how, and drawing water for her scanty meals from an icy spring near by. Where she came from, who she is, or why she became a hermit, nobody has yet been able to learn.

Enoch R. Borden, Esq., one of the best known members of the New Jersey Press, died in Trenton on Monday evening, aged forty-nine years. He held a position in Washington during Mr. Fillmore's administration, but during most of his life was intimately connected with the Trenton *Gazette*. He was Governor Newell's Private Secretary, and was Secretary of the State Senate in 1865 and 1866.

Two unmarried sisters, Ruth and Hannah Adams, who have lived together in Newburyport, Mass., died of lung fever on Saturday night, within a few hours of each other, in the house in which they were born and have always lived. The former was seventy-seven and the latter seventy-five years of age.

OHIO NEWS.

An Ohio Colonization Society has been formed, with the object of aiding in the civilization of Africa, through the co-operation of liberia.

Springfield, having got the State Fair, is now making an effort to secure the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

An average of fifty car loads or oil is shipped from Cleveland every day.

Charles Douglass, a colored barber at Berea, handed a loaded revolver to an Irishman at the railroad station a few days ago, and the latter by carelessly handling it shot Douglass, inflicting a severe wound in the groin.

A man named John McGirk was found dead in his shanty in Cleveland on Monday morning. John Tiernan is accused of his murder.

The last Legislature changed the law in regard to County Auditors, making their terms expire in November instead of March. The present incumbents will hold over until November, 1871. The law as amended dispenses with the election of an Auditor this fall.

Prof. E. B. Andrews has made a geological tour through the Licking county gold fields. His party panned out a small quantity of remarkably pure gold dust, but it is not thought that any one need become excited over the search for the precious mineral in that locality.

Spring mushrooms are plenty at sixty cents a gallon in Urbana.

An extensive strike among the miners in the vicinity of Youngstown is expected, on account of a reduction of wages.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the State of Ohio, at its recent session in Columbus, granted twenty-eight new charters to new lodges and restored charters to two lodges. There were granted sixteen charters to Degree of Rebekah lodges.

A man named J. Criley, of Springfield, a traveling agent for a firm in that place, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself on Monday, by opening an artery in his arm. He will recover.

Rev. Charles Waddell, who died at Kenton, May 7th, and was buried at Zanesville, was born at a fort on the Ohio river, in 1790, and is believed to have been the first white child born in the territory now comprising this State.

Ground was broken and work commenced on the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Columbus, Monday morning. It is expected the corner stone will be laid on the 26th of June.

Certificates of incorporation of the American Railway Signal Light Company and the Butler Building and Savings Association were filed at the Secretary of State's office on Monday.

"Yankee" Sullivan, a car painter in Columbus, loaned a friend $200 a good some weeks ago. The friend absconded, and on Sunday Sullivan attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

The raisers of tobacco in the vicinity of Bellbrook, are rapidly moving their last year's crop, finding a market for it at Dayton, at prices ranging at from three to eleven cents, preparatory to another large planting. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in this section.

John Bebb, one of the oldest citizens of Radnor township, Delaware county, died at Delhi, on the 16th inst. Mr. Bebb was over ninety years of age.

INTERNAL TAXES.

General Schenck's Bill to Reduce Taxation.

No Reduction in Income Tax—Exemption Increased to $1,500—Tax on Banks and Bankers, Brewers, Distillers, &c., &c.

The following is an abstract of the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, reported by General Schenck in the House of Representatives on Monday. It contains forty-six sections, under the class of special taxes. Bankers or banks, with a capital not exceeding $50,000, are required to pay a tax of $100. When the capital is in excess of $50,000, two dollars additional for every $1,000. Savings banks are exempted from this tax. An additional tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. per month is imposed upon the average amount of deposits, other than public moneys of the United States, and a tax of 1-40 of 1 per cent. each month on the average amount of public money in their possession, and a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. of their capital, and a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. per month on circulation; provided that this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under the act "to provide additional currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

Every National banking association or other corporation engaged in banking is further required to pay a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of notes used for circulation and paid out by them. Brokers, bank and bankers are taxed 2 cents upon each $100.

Sales of stocks, bonds, bonds gold and notes, or other securities and on sales without the payment of a special tax as brokers, bank or bankers, 5 cents for every $100. Foreign commercial brokers pay a special tax of $5,00; when their sales do not exceed $1,000,000, and $5 for each additional million or fraction thereof. Insurance agents are taxed $50 each. Claim agents pay $10 when their business do not exceed $1,000, and for each additional $1,000. Patent-right dealers pay $10. Pawnbrokers, whose capital employed does not exceed $5,000, pay $25, and for each $1,000 additional, $2. Hotel keepers are rated according to yearly rental, or estimated yearly rental, of the property as follows: When the yearly rental is $500 or less, $10, and $1 for each additional $100 rental. Places of public amusements are taxed: for first class, $20 each; for second class, $20 each. Rooms or halls occasionally hired or used for dramatic or operatic representations or performances, or for concerts, balls or exhibitions, are rated as second class. Any permanently located building, used for any exhibition, performance, show or entertainment, to which admission is given for pay, is to pay a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross receipts.

School exhibitions, readings, lectures, art exhibitions not moved about, agricultural and horticultural fairs, and exhibitions for benevolent or religious purposes, are exempted.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms pay $20 for each alley or table. Lottery managers, $1,000; dealers in lottery tickets, $100. Lottery managers and dealers pay an additional tax of three per cent. on their gross receipts. Gift concert prizes are taxed $500.

Distillers producing 25 or less barrels of distilled spirits per annum are taxed $100, $1 for each additional barrel in excess of 25. $5 are assessed upon each barrel which may be in the bonded warehouse, to be paid when withdrawn. Rectifiers of distilled spirits rectifying or compounding less than 200 barrels per annum pay $200, and 50 cents for each barrel in excess of 200 barrels. Retail liquor dealers whose sales do not exceed $2,500, are required to pay $25; over $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, $50; over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, $100; over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $200; if exceeding $20,000, $1,000. Wholesale liquor dealers, for $2,000 or less, $50, and $25 for each $1,000 sale in excess of $2,000. Manufacturers of stills pay a tax of $50 and $20 for each still or worm made by them.

Brewers are taxed $100. Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000 are taxed $25; if their sales exceed $10,000, $2 for each additional $1,000. Dealers in tobacco whose sales do not exceed $1,000, pay $5, and $2 for each additional $1,000. Manufacturers of tobacco pay each $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000 of their annual bond. Manufacturers of cigars whose sales do not exceed $5,000 each, pay $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000.

The sum of $5 is levied for each passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, or by any Minister or Consul of the United States.

Several of the sections relate to supplying stamps and against counterfeiting.

Schedule B provides bank check, draft or order, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange, landing draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

Bill of exchange, foreign or letter of credit, 2 cents, and for every additional $100 or fractional part, 2 cents. Bill of lading or receipt, 10 cents.

Bill of sale, 50 cents. Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1. Exceeding $1,000, and for every additional amount of $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. Where the penal sum exceeds $1,000 or fractional part, 50 cents. Bonds for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, $1. Bond of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceeding, 25 cents.

Certificate of stock, 25 cents. Certificate of profit, 10 cents; exceeding $50, 25 cents; for every additional $1,000, 25 cents. Other certificate, 25 cents. Certificates of deposit, not exceeding $100, 2 cents; exceeding $100, 5 cents. Charter contract or agreement, $1; exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300 tons, $5; exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, $8; exceeding 600 tons, $10.

Brokers' note, or memorandum of sale, 10 cents; conveyance, 50 cents. When the consideration exceeds $500, and not $1,000, $1, and for every additional $500, 50 cents. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500, $1. Other changes are made in the schedule.

Medicine and preparations in Schedule C are taxed, when the value is 25 cents, 1 cent; and every additional 20 cents, or fractional part thereof, 1 cent. Perfumery and cosmetics, value 25 cents, 1 cent; and for every additional 25 cents, or fractional part, 1 cent. Friction matches, 100 or less, 1 cent; every additional 100, 1 cent. Wax tapers, 25 lights or less, 1 cent. Playing cards, 5 cents a pack.

That there shall be levied and collected annually, on the 1st day of July, on the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United States, except as hereafter provided; and a like tax annually upon the gains, profits and income derived from any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States, by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof; from rents of real estate within the United States owned by any person residing without the United States, and not a citizen thereof.

In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person, there shall be included all interest received by him of any kind or nature, interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable; interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, and the amount of all premiums on gold and coupons, the gains, profits and income of any business, profession, trade, employment, office or vocation, including any amount received as salary or pay for service in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, or as Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress. The share of any person of the gains and profits, whether divided or not, of all companies or partnerships, but not including the amount received from any corporation whose officers are authorized by law to withhold and pay as taxes a per cent. of the dividends made and of interest of coupons paid by such corporations; profits realized in the year from the sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats; hay, grain, fruits, vegetables or other productions, being the growth or production of the estate of such person, but not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever, but not including the rental of the homestead occupied by any person or by his family. The military or naval pensions to any person under the laws of the United States, and the rent of one thousand five hundred dollars of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons shall be exempt from said income tax. Only one such deduction shall be made from the aggregate income of all members of any family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or of husband or wife, but where wife has by law a separate estate, and is living separate and apart from him, such a deduction shall be made from her income, and if living separate and apart from him, such a deduction shall then be made from his income, and not from the income of the husband. Guardians shall be allowed to make the deductions in favor of each ward or beneficiary, and trustees in respect of two or more estates or beneficiaries, comprised in one family, having joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor. For the purpose of allowing said deduction from the income of any religious, scientific, literary or charitable corporation, and the income therefrom, jointly and in common, each of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons not less than five, over such unique of ten, shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of $1,500 shall be allowed for each of said families. In the gains, profits and income of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision. In addition to the exemptions there shall be deducted all national, State and municipal taxes, &c. The usual income tax for collecting is stated, and fines imposed for violations of the law as at present. There is a proviso that the Assistant Assessor shall permit to be published in any manner such income returns, or any part thereof, except under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe. There shall be levied and collected a tax of five per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds or other evidences of debt issued and payable after more than two years from date, and on the amount of dividends or earnings, incomes or gains hereafter declared by any incorporated banks, trust companies, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, steamboat or steamship company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, slackwater company, manufacturing company, mining company, gas company and bridge company, whenever such interest or the same shall be payable, and to whatever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, and on undivided profits of any such corporation, which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund.

MR. Horace Greeley is going West to lecture to the Greeley Colony on the 4th of next month.

Yardley's Imperial Windsor Soap.

Yardley's Brown Windsor Soap.
Yardley's Sunflower Oil Soap.
Yardley's Elder Flower Soap.

Low's, Benbow's and Collinson's
Elder Flower Soap.
Brown Windsor Soap.
Honey Soap.
Glycerine Soap.

Lubin's Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
Bazin's Barber Soap.
Mollet's Salad Oil, the finest in the market.
Liebig's Extract of Meat, for making Beef Tea, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

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WELDON & KELLY,
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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

A Great Natural Curiosity in Lancaster County, Pa.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* furnishes the following account of an underground lake in the southern part of Lancaster county:

About eight miles south of Lancaster city, near Pequea valley, on the farm of Jacob Good, in Pequea township, is a cave which was formerly known by the name of "Bosler's Hole." This place has been frequently visited by persons who described it as one of great interest and curiosity, not alone for its geological features, but also for a subterranean lake of clear, sparkling water, having neither inlet nor outlet, imbedded in the solid limestone rock, which it was said to contain. It was also said that in the lake were fishes devoid of eyes, and that the depth of this body of water had never been fathomed, being beyond the reach of the sounding line. On Saturday last a party from Willow street, headed by M. W. Harnish, Jr., left early in the morning for the cave, taking with them torches, tar poles, ropes, hatchets, &c., fully resolved to make a thorough exploration of the cave and a careful investigation of its contents, which had not before been accomplished. After approaching the place, the party examined the adjacent grounds and the hill in which the cavern is situated, in order to find a stream or subterranean passage of water that might possibly communicate with, or have access to the lake, existing within the cave. After a prolonged and diligent search, the party did not succeed in finding one. They now went to the cave, which opens at the top of a hill; the hole being funnel-shaped, or similar to the crater of a volcano. Ladders were used by them, broken and bankers ran up to the bottom by the aid of ropes. The first distance from the surface of the ground to where the limestone rock commences is thirty feet, where the cavity contracts and assumes the figure of a parallelogram, being about two feet wide and eight feet long. From this point to the first offset in the cave is twenty feet more, or a perpendicular descent of fifty feet from the surface of the first offset. From here to the surface of the water is forty feet more, in a gradual descent. Moving back about twenty feet you come to the edge of the lake, which is forty feet wide and fifty feet in length. Material was procured and a flat constructed in order to explore the lake and sound its greatest depth, which was thirty-five feet. The water is cold, clear and sparkling, a sample of which was taken to the city for analysis. The water is perfectly quiet, and has apparently no inlet or outlet. There are some kinds of fishes or animals in the lake, but they were not prepared to secure any of them, and hence were obliged to postpone it till some future day. The cave is from seventy to seventy-five feet long, fifty to sixty wide, and from forty to fifty in height. There is a firm arch of limestone overhead as well as on all sides, and it appears as if it had been shaped and fashioned by some

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1870.

The local money market is working easy at the customary rates for loans. We hear of no complaints of any lack of discount favors to customers who are in good credit at their deposit houses. Negotiations through the brokers on the outside market of good paper is a comparatively easy matter, as there is frequent inquiry for ninety and four months notes of strong parties at from 10 to 12 per cent.

—Local stocks to-day are without any noticeable change. The few lots on the market of our prime local dividend securities make it difficult to give correct quotations. Many of them having already earned a large portion of the semi-annual dividends, holders are unwilling to sell at an apparent loss, as they would in many cases, if they were to accept the current bids. Columbia Oil stock was offered to-day at 16, but no orders to buy at that figure were in the hands of the brokers. Bidwell Oil stock has shimmered down quiet again, and it will require considerable increase in the production from its property to place it on a good footing.

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds '62	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '67	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '68	114½	114½	114½
10-40's	109½	109½	109½
Gold	114½	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114½@114¾; 6's of '81, 116½@116¾; 6's of '62, 117@117¼; 6's of '64, 113½@113¾; 6's of '65, 111½@111¾; 10-40's, 109@109½; 5-20, January and July, '65, 111½@111¾; do January and July, '67, 114@114¼; do January and July, '68, 114@114¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central Pacific Railroad, 92½; Currency, 112@112½.

—The *World* says: The future of the gold question and rates of exchange are occupying the careful attention of bankers and merchants. The scarcity of commercial bills and the probable increased demand this summer and early in the fall, is likely to necessitate a drain of specie to Europe. The stagnation of business this spring has reduced the stocks of imported goods to an unusually low point, as few have ordered very large stocks after their first receipts in January. They hold, therefore unusually light stocks now, and at the close of the season they will be still lower. The effect of this will be to cause heavier importations than usual in the early and mid August, to meet the probable brisk trade with the Southern States, and improvement in the demand from the Western States this fall owing to the advance of about 30 per cent. in the price of grain.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday says: The business of the season is progressing moderately in the different commercial departments, but there is no apparent specific live excitement in connection with the dealings in any description of merchandise, and prices of even the most staple productions are not fully maintained. There is comparatively little inquiry for loans for the use of money for purposes of legitimate trade; the demand from speculative dealers in stocks and other securities is readily supplied on approved collaterals, at 5@6 per cent. The best mercantile paper is negotiated by dealers at 6 per cent. per annum.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various seasons of the New York Board during the day:

May 19, 1870.	10	11	30	12	30	1	30	3	30
New York Central	202½	203	202½	203	203½	203½			
New Jersey Central	109½	109½				109½		109½	
Erie	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾			
Harlem	140½					141			
Hudson River	155½	155½	155½	155½	155½	155½			
Michigan Central	124½					125		124½	
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼			
Illinois Central	140					140			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½					97½			
Chicago and Northwestern	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½			
Do preferred	90½	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	89¾			
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½			
St. Paul	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½			
St. Paul preferred	81	81	81	81	81	81			
Toledo and Wabash	39½					39½			
Toledo and Wabash pref.	69½					69½			
Fort Wayne	94½					94½			
Chicago and Alton	114					114			
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼			
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾			
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	38	38	38	38			
Adams Express	66					66			
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	44					44			
American M. U. Express	43					43			
United States Express	67½					67½			
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½			

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	202½	203½	¼	
N. J. Central	109	109		
Erie	23½	23¾	¼	
Harlem	140½	141	½	
Reading	104¾	104¾		
Mich. Central	124	125	1	
Mich. Southern	94¾	95¼	½	
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts.	107½	107½		
Chicago and North	84½	84½		
Do. preferred	90¾	89¾		½
Rock Island	121½	120½		1
St. Paul	66½	66½		
Do. preferred	81	80½		½
Tol. and Wabash	39½	39½		
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94½		¼
Chicago and Alton	114	114		
Ohio and Miss	29¼	29¼		
Western U. Tel	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	38¼	38½	¼	
Adams Express	66½	66		½
Wells, Fargo & Co	45	44½		½
American M. U. Ex	41½	43	1½	
U. S. Express	66½	67½	1	

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the second week in May:

1869	$271,862 41
1870	263,168 68
Decrease	$ 8,693 73

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The demand for the leading articles is beginning to fall off. The spring season has been both a long and an active one. The country trade will no doubt steadily decline. This, however, is always the situation during the heated term. Our rivers are steadily approaching low water. The large packets will soon be compelled to withdraw, unless we have a rise. Groceries—trade is beginning to slacken off. The leading houses report less activity in the various departments. Sugars are not so much fancied. Prices have slightly declined in the East; there has been no alteration here. Coffees are easier. Buyers were not so anxious to invest as formerly. Molasses—New Orleans continues firm, with a good local demand. Syrups continue to hold their own; the tendency being upward. Bacon and Provisions—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market, the sales for the season being liberal, whilst prices are steadily maintained, the stock is being steadily reduced and will soon need replenishing. Flour—The market was steady with a good trade and shipping demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The receipts since our last were 1,598 barrels. The mills are in receipt of liberal quantities of wheat, sufficient to keep them running for some time. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We have nothing new to note. The dullness in the East has produced a similar effect here. We are reported sales of soda ash at 4@4½; refined do. 6@6½; pearl ash 5½@5¾; potash 7½@8¼.

APPLES.—The receipts since our last were 78 barrels. Sales were made at a wide range of prices, but selected eating ones brought $4@4 50 a bbl; mixed lots sold at $1 75@2 25 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 9c@9½ ₰ gal.

BROOMS—The market was active and strong as we reported sales from stores: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 50@5 00; No. 3 at $3 50@4 00; common at $2 00@3 00 ₰ dozen; as per quality.

BUTTER.—The demand was restricted to limited parcels for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 00@1 75 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was devoid of inflammation. The supply was fully up with the demand. Apples range from 6@7c. Peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves double. Blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 28@28c ₰ ℔.

COAL—The market was dull, with an ample stock on hand to meet the wants of the trade. Sales new Western Reserve at 11c, 12c and 13c; Goal on, 10½@10½c; West York Goshen, 13½@13½c ₰ ℔.

CANAL COAL.—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 20@20½c ₰ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 10@10c ₰ ℔.

BUTTER—Dullness and inactivity were the ruling features of the week. The warm weather has operated as a check on trade generally, and butter in particular. Sales of fresh roll were reported at a decline; sales at 16@20c.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 16@17c ₰ dozen, with an upward tendency.

WHISKEY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 07½; pure whisky $1 09@1 10, according to age; sales two year old at $1 25; old rye rebailing from $1 00@1 09@1 05 ₰ gallon, according to age.

POTATOES.—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 40@45c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@50c ₰ bushel.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The receipts were light; purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Bran $1 00 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 00; mixed feed $1 00; screenings $1 00; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₰ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—The market was firm with improved demand and sales at $5 25 ₰ bbl.

LARD—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales of eastern white at 9½@9¾c; Cincinnati do $2 25 ₰ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl.

SALT—The market continues bare. The demand and sales were limited at $6 00@6 50 ₰ barrel.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description: sales at 90c@$1 00 ₰ bushel.

POULTRY—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@$1 00 ₰ pair.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are still offered to us at $13 ₰ ton.

GRAIN—The market is beginning to show signs of weakness under the influences of favorable crop reports from the east and west. There was, however, a fair trade demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 1,120 sacks; rye, 552 do; barley, 114 do; wheat, 893 do, and corn, 820 do. The following are the prices we have been offered for purchasing all wheat that comes up to their standard: red winter, $1 17@1 18; white, $1 25@1 30; Indiana do, $1 20@1 25; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 28, Dubuque 10@ St. Joseph 112½.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60, Copper Falls 8, Franklin 2, Pewabic 80, Quincy 185.

New York prices—Caledonia gold, $76,545,317, currency, $5,450,760, general balance, $82,225,921.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.	Cars.
Coleman, R & co, m	1
Ballman & H, bloom	1
Total	2
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
John Moorhead, metal	10
J W Porter, metal	6
Total	16
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
McKnight & Co, ore	2
Bidwell, P & Co, ore	2
Shoenberger, P & Co, ore	1
Moorhead & Co, ore	4
Total	9
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	
McKnight & Co, metal	1
Total	1

Hallman & H, bloom	1
Lewis, Bailey & D, ore	1
Total	2
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
Hallman & H, m	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co, ore	1
Total	2
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
Brown & Co, ore	1
Union Iron Mills, m	1
Cliff Mines, Copper ore	1
Total	3
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Lyon, Shorb & Co, metal	1
Total	1

New York Iron Market.

May 18.—The demand for Scotch pig is still moderate, but as there is very little coming forward, and the stock is light, prices are supported; the sales are 500 tons Eglington at $31 90 ex-ship, and 100 do. Gartsherrie, $36 from dock. American is inactive, and prices are not very firm; we quote nominally $45@54 for No 1, $38@42 for No 2, and $29@30 for gray forge. There has been a little more inquiry for new rails, and we notice sales of 1,000 tons English at $99 50 gold, and 500 do old ₰ $45 50 currency. Iron continues depressed, and dull in all situations, and holders say there is no basis for decline, nor any profit on the business done.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $4 12½@5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Active and excited; No. 2 @2@2½c higher; sales at 96@96½c for spot; closing afternoon firmly active at 96c cash; 97@97½c seller June.

CORN—Firm and 1½@1½c higher, closing at 35@35c for No. 2. Ilat at emoon quiet at 34½@34½.

OATS—Quiet and stronger; sales at 29@29½c.

RYE—Quiet, closing at 80 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

BROWNINGS—Reported at $1 06@1 09.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and active; New York closed at $28. Lard 16c. Dry salted shoulders 11½@12c; sides 13½@13¾c; firmly active at 14c for common to extra prime bacon.

Hams—Steady at 9½@9¾ for common to extra prime.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton firmer; sales 1,600 bales at 32½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 23,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; lower; sales at $4 90@5 00 for superfine State and western; $4 90@5 70 for extra do; $5 65@6 50 for choice do; $5 75@6 00 for superfine Western; $5 90@6 50 for extra Ohio; $6 25@8 50 for extra do; $6 25@8 50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady; sales 200 bbls at $4 75@5 00. Meal steady. Whisky lower; sales 250 bbls at $1 07@1 08 for Ohio and Michigan. Receipts of wheat 50,000 bush; irregular and heavy; sales 60,000 bush; lower; sales 61,000 bush at $1 14@1 21½ for No. 2 spring; $1 21½@1 25 for amber winter; $1 25@1 27½ for white Western; $1 30@1 35 for amber Michigan. Rye dull; sales 10,000 bush western on private terms. Barley and barley malt dull. Receipts 24,000 bush; corn is lower; sales 39,000 bush at 81@82c for mixed western; $1 for old; $1 for yellow do; $1 for white do. Oats—receipts 60,000 bush; Western 68@70c bush; opened heavy and closed more active; sales 70,000 bush at 68@70c for Western; 69@70c for Ohio and state. Hay dull. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bags at 17½@19c for Costa Rica; 20c for Porto Rico. Sugar—raws dull and nominal; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 9½@9¾c; refined quiet; sales at 12½@12¾c for crushed; 12@12½c for powdered; 11½@11¾c for granulated; 11@11½c for standard A; 10½@10¾c for extra C; 10@10½c for yellow. Molasses quiet; sales 200 bbls at 33@34c for Cuba. Rice quiet; sales at 6½@7½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 15½@15½c; refined 27½c. Pork heavy; sales at $28 50 for mess; $26 25 for prime; $30 25 for prime mess; $31 50@32 00 for clear. Beef steady; sales at $13@$15 for plain mess; $16@$17 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $29@$30. Cut meats dull; sales 200 pkgs for prime mess, and $25 for mixed. Middles dull; sales 200 pkgs at 13½@13¾c for long clear; 14c for short clear. Lard heavy; sales 250 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 16@16½c for steam. Tallow quiet; sales 50,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c for steam. Wool quiet and steady; sales 100 bales at 40@42c for domestic fleece; 30@32c for pulled; 28@30c for Texas. Butter dull and heavy at 10@20c for Ohio and 20@22c for State.

LATER, 5 P. M.—Flour closed rather more steady, with a very moderate demand. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales 10,000 bush at $1 21@1 22 for white; $1 20 for No. 2 spring; $1 18@1 19 for red winter. Corn dull at $1 01@1 02 for mixed western; $1 for old; $1 01@1 02 for yellow western; $1 02@1 03 for white Western. Oats dull; sales 20,000 bush; opened heavy and closed more active; sales 70,000 bush at 68@70c for Western; 69@70c for Ohio and state. Hay dull. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bags at 17½@19c for Costa Rica; 20c for Porto Rico. Sugar dull and nominal; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 9½@9¾c; refined quiet; sales at 12½@12¾c for crushed; 12@12½c for powdered; 11½@11¾c for granulated; 11@11½c for standard A; 10½@10¾c for extra C; 10@10½c for yellow. Molasses quiet; sales 200 bbls at 33@34c for Cuba. Rice quiet; sales at 6½@7½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 15½@15½c; refined 27½c. Pork heavy; sales at $28 50 for mess; $26 25 for prime; $30 25 for prime mess; $31 50@32 00 for clear. Beef steady; sales at $13@$15 for plain mess; $16@$17 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $29@$30. Cut meats dull; sales 200 pkgs for prime mess, and $25 for mixed. Middles dull; sales 200 pkgs at 13½@13¾c for long clear; 14c for short clear. Lard heavy; sales 250 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 16@16½c for steam. Tallow quiet; sales 50,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c for steam. Wool quiet and steady; sales 100 bales at 40@42c for domestic fleece; 30@32c for pulled; 28@30c for Texas. Butter dull and heavy at 10@20c for Ohio and 20@22c for State.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Flour firm and quiet; extra family $6 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 81@81c. Corn inactive; yellow $1 05@1 10; white nominal. Oats steady; prime 72@73c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 09@1 09 for iron bound.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. No 1 red 1 16; No 2 do at 10. Corn quiet. No 1 mixed 86; No 2 do 84@85c; choice yellow 86@87c. Oats less firm at 56@56c for No 1 mixed; 55@55½c for No 2 white; 54@54½c for mixed. Barley nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat, a shade better; No 2 white Wabash $1 21; regular white Michigan $1 17; amber Michigan $1 17; red $1 15; No 2 red $1 10; No 3 white Wabash $1 20; No 3 red $1 16. Corn is better; No 1 53c; No 2 do; yellow 50c. Oats dull and nominal.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—Cottonactive at 22c; receipts 500 bales; export 1,200 bales. Flour steady at $6 25@6 50 for mixed and $7 @$7 50 for family. Corn dull; mixed dull at $1 12@$1 15; white $1 15@$1 18. Oats dull at 70@75c. Hay dull at $20@$22. Bran dull at $15@$16. Lard 12@13½c. Pork—mess $30 50@31. Bacon—sides dull; sales 16c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat very dull and lower; western $1 25@1 30; Maryland dull and lower; white $1 25; yellow $1 12. Oats firm at 70@72c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush at $1 20@1 21 for No. 1 white; $1 20 for No. 1 red; $1 18 for No. 2 red. Corn 92@96c. Oats 42@43c lower; state and Canada 58c; western 57c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal at $1 for No 1; 96c for No 2 Oats unchanged. Corn lower; 61c for rejected. Rye nominal.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 120 bbls whisky, 12 bbls apples, 200 bbls bran; Reed, H & Co, 100 bbls do; Hallman & H, 50 bbls do; Hay, S B Floyd & co, 128 sks corn; J C Hoffman & co, 2 bxs cheeses; Fiet, D & co, 2 do do; National Biscuit Co, 10 bbls crackers; Hay, S B Floyd & co, 10 bbls do; Cochrane, R, 20 bxs glass; Welsh & co, 126 sks corn; Seymour & Ro, 11 bbls whisky; Hallman & H, 5 bbls sugar, 5 do apples, 2 bxs bot ter, 3 bxs do, 1 bx; Lis Layton, 4 bxs apples; Hallman, Lee & co, 5 bxs tobacco; Hallman & H, 11 bbls apples; M'Cune, Sichael & co, 1 bbl do; Campbell & C, 9 bales rags, 2 do do; 10 pkgs produce; McCracken & C, 3 pkgs indse; Le Roy & C, 9 rolls leather; Owner, 28 sks oats; Capt Rhodes, 2 bbls apples; Dun & Sons, 50 sks oats.

Portsmouth.

Per steamer Granite State,—Johnson & Sons, 56 empty hogsheads; Clarke, Bell & Sons, 10 pkgs indse; Day & co, 10 do dried fruits, 3 pkgs specsee; McKay & co, 1 bbl do; Jones & co, 1 do do; Hall & co, 11 bundles keg hoops, 65 kegs nails, 21 keg headings; Rodgers & Bro, 6 bbls flour; Hall & co, 1 bbl do; Cook & co, 1 bx butter; Jam Dewol, 20 sx oil bbls, 2 bbls eggs; Paff & Bro, 1 bbl do; Moore, 115 c oil bbls, steel & iron, 29 sks oats, 5 bbls apples.

Cincinnati.

Per steamer Jos Ma.—W J Sneddeman, 17 boxes and 1 bbl cement; C G Hussey & co, 1 bx copper; Goetz & C, 10 do do; Schmidt, Hoffman & co, 2 pkgs and 2 kegs do; Lawson, 4 bbls t hoops; W Riggs & co, 1 bbl E H Myers & co, 100 tons hoops; Hall & co, 2 do do do; McMullin & co, 10 bbls tobacco; F Seiferth & co, 4 tcs d teef, 5 bxs t tongues; H Rea, Jr, 10 bbls d peaches; Baggenstos & co, 10 bbls do; Hall & co, 10 do do; Clark & co, 5 bbls eggs; M Deunge, 3 pkgs indse; W Bell & co, 1 case do; Lucas, Jones & co, 1 keg do; J Kaiser, 4 pkgs eggs, 1 bdl carpet; W B Mathews, 20 bbls eggs; Mc Clelland & S, 241 bgs flour; Doane & S, 20 barrels; Lemon & W, 36 do; Gaar & L, 18 do; H Berger, 24 do; Fackiner & L, 10 do; Totten & co, 2 pieces leather; Monroe & H, 3 bbls eggs, 7 jars and 4 firkins butter; C A Warnecastle, 133 c bbls P lard; Sohn, 75 bbls eggs; Hall & co, 2 bbls flour; Wells & co, 1 bbl do; Collins, 20 bales hay; D Moore, 400 c bbls; D C Haeh, 6 pcs leather; McHarg & S, 2 do do; Hallman & H, 2 do do; W H Park, 4 pks cigars; Seiferth & co, 2 bbls whisky.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, May 19, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Major Anderson at 6:30 A. M., Spray at 7:30 A. M., Arlington at 8 A. M., and Telegraph at 11:30 A. M. Up: Fleetwood at 1 P. M. River falling fast; clear and very warm. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Bella	Semmelroth	Geneva.
Juniata	Greenaan	Cincinnati.
Franklin	Sline	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet five inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY.—Five feet six inches and falling.

THE marks on the Monongahela pier indicated four feet five inches and falling. The weather was melting hot. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was not very brisk. The Juniata left for Cincinnati with a good trip. The Reserve came in from Nashville. The Granite State returns to Portsmouth this day at 4 P. M. She brought up an excursion party numbering over one hundred. They had a nice day's time. The Commodore is in his glory.

THE St. Joseph *Gazette* says: A great rise is reported at Fort Benton by telegraph. Nothing so heavy has occurred for years.

THE favorite packet Petrolia, Capt. Harlan, takes her departure this day for Wheeling and intermediate points. Mr. Caldwell has charge of the office.

THE barge Sheridan, laden with 6,318 bushels of wheat, belonging to John Robson, of Winona, and destined for St. Louis, was sunk near Hastings, on Wednesday, by collision with the tug Lake Belmont, of Lake City. The wheat will prove a total loss. Insured.

THE splendid sidewheel passenger packet St. Paul, Captain C. Dugan, will arrive in time to take her departure for Cincinnati on Saturday at the usual hour. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

THE first-class packet Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, takes her departure for Wheeling and Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth at four P. M. this day. Passengers and shippers can rely on this as punctuality is the watchword of Commander Kerr. So be on hand.

THE fine packet Savanna, Captain Rogers, takes her departure this day for Louisville and St. Paul. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Captain Whitaker will do the honors in the office.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water of the Ohio, the A. L. Shotwell and Keystone, have unsurpassed accomodations and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. Ed Miller, of the latter boat, can furnish all the necessary information.

THE first-class passenger steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. Hugh Gallagher, is announced to leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday next. The Belle Vernon is one of the best boats of her class, and Hugh is in charge of as gentlemanly set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is Mr. T. J. Darragh, an old favorite who stands at the head of the profession.

NEWSPAPERS AFLOAT.—Seven small newspapers are published for western river boats, namely: *The Reflector*, for the Fleetwood; *Ohio River Observer*, for the Bostona, St. James and Ohio; *The Observer*, for the Clipper; *The Sunbeam*, for the Mountain Boy; *The Headlight*, for the Grand Era; *The Torchlight*, for the Grand Era; and one on the Annie Laurie.

BY a storm one of Matthews & Co.'s barges at Vicksburg was sunk. The barge contained about 300 tons of coal, and 1,000 bushels of corn, 30,000 pieces of chair patterns, valued at $8,000, and insured for about $7,000 in the Security Insurance Company of New York. The coal, corn, sunns and floated off, and it is probable it may be floated.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: The powerful tug boat Ajax, and the Falls Pilot, with a large fleet of barges, made several attempts to ascend the falls yesterday, but they were unsuccessful, and had to turn back.

THE steamer Reindeer, Samspon No. 2, Mary Ann, James R. Gilmore and Ella arrived yesterday with big tows of coal for points below. The Reindeer left early yesterday was a continuous line of coal boats, dropping into the canal, and the presumption is that the canal will be blocked for a day or two with coal.

CINCINNATI—Wednesday's *Enquirer* says: The case of the Louisville Mail Line Company against the Liverpool and London Insurance Co. to cover the amount of the latter's risk on the Arcade, is now in progress in the Superior court.

MR. T. S. Royse received a dispatch from John D. Adams, yesterday, reporting three feet in the Arkansas River, below Little Rock, two feet to Fort Smith, and the river falling.

CAPTAIN Ed. Bates, of the steamer Delphine, with her cabin up and machinery all on board, will leave at the Marine Railway about the middle of next week. The boat will be completed in about six weeks.

STEAMER SUNK.—CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Robert Morris, bound to Memphis from Cincinnati, struck a log alongside Cumberland island, and sunk in a large section of her bottom, and causing her to sink in the river in fourteen feet of water. The accident occurred at midnight last night. No lives were lost. The water is not up to the cabin floor. The boat is not a total loss. She seems broken badly. Capt. Ingraham, of the Morris, is damaged condition. She was deeply laden, having fifteen hundred tons of shipment East, from Cincinnati, 600 bbls flour, 700 tons of coal, and a large amount of assorted freight. She lies close to the shore. The steamer Ida May lies alongside shore, and so close to the channel that the sand is washing from under her bow, which is liable to cave in. She was insured for $15,000 and among the following Cincinnati offices: Merchants', $2,000; Enterprise, $2,000; Crescent, $1,750; Empire, $1,750.

THE New Orleans *Times*, of Tuesday, says: The weather is blowing fresh and cool of the week was more intimated than for some time before and some time past. There was an unusually large number of departures and arrivals had been receiving freight since last Wednesday, and only more are to complete their lists at all parts of the city. We publish on several of the departures ample tripses of both passengers and freight. Several boats and barges are taking in addition to railroad iron and sugar, large shipments of salt. The steamers Great Republic and Continental will be left yesterday, took on board 2,000 sacks for St. Louis, which on arrival will be sold by Messrs. Jackson & Anderson, and taken from the warehouse of Messrs. Jackson & Manson, Fourth district, Bienville street. They have 6,000 more sacks and boats have unsurpassed accomodations and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. Ed Miller, of the latter boat, can furnish all the necessary information.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

STEAMBOAT Reserve sold to Captain Jacobs, of the Northern Line. J. Mulholland, agent.

RARE CHANCE.—Notice advertisement at St. Clair Hotel this day.

ELEGANT and superior green kids for $1 45 a pair. Morganstern & Co.'s, 75 and 80 Market street.

RARE WORK.—This is the exclamation of all who examine Nelson's stained glass. It bears scrutiny. No. 23 Market street.

TWENTY-ONE.—Before departing on the excursion yesterday morning, Mayor Brush dispensed justice to twenty-one inebriates.

FINED.—The two men noticed as having been arrested for fast driving on Wednesday night, were fined five dollars and costs yesterday.

ASTONISHING, how low Morganstern & Co. sell their new lot of parasols and fans. Call and see them, 78 and 80 Market street.

CHOICE, and the newest thing in the market—ladies' white walking dresses, at Morganstern & Co.'s, late Macrum, Gayde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

WEST THROUGH.—A train of eight new Pullman palace cars passed through here last night from Chicago *en route* to Boston, to receive the great excursion party for California.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF FARE.—It is stated that the directors of the Minersville Passenger Railway Company propose to reduce the fare over their road.

AN INSANE MAN.—Officer John Aschelman last evening arrested an insane man in the Ninth ward. The mother of the unfortunate man had him taken into custody. His case will likely be attended to this morning.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Douglass and Mr. Reed, of this city, are delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which organized yesterday morning in Cincinnati.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The "Granit State" brought up from Portsmouth, Ohio, yesterday, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about one hundred. They were sightseeing all day yesterday, and will return home by boat to-day.

OUT OF SERVICE.—The Lawrence hose carriage having been broken and then thrown out of service, the Captain telegraphed to the Central Avenue station last evening to have the old Neptune carriage sent out. Pass request was complied with, we presume.

A LOST BOY.—Last evening, a little boy giving his name as Willie Smith, aged six years, was taken up in the Twelfth ward, and sheltered in the stable-house, in care of Lieut. Samuel Williams, who has charge of the Alarm Telegraph, the little fellow was restored to his parents.

MUSIC FOR DECORATION DAY.—Mr. N. Toerge, musical director for the celebration on Decoration Day, has received the first Knickerbocker's great "American Hymn, which became so famous at the Boston Jubilee. The piece will be given on Decoration Day by the Great Western band.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Dealers in berries and all small fruits will take notice that they must have all boxes or baskets in which said fruits are offered for sale branded by the Sealer of Weight and Measures for Allegheny county. Those neglecting to comply with the law will have the penalty enforced upon them.

A RARE CHANCE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that some 231 building lots, situated in the Nineteenth ward, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday, May 21st, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are convenient to Bellevue station on the Pittsburg Valley Railroad, and most eligibly situated, commanding a view that cannot be excelled. Call and see the plan of the lots, and of the terms of sale can be obtained at the office of C. B. Seely, No. 87 Fifth avenue, or by reference to the advertisement. Those wishing Parties desiring to purchase, will be enabled to judge of the advantages of this locality.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Mary Manning, who had been committed to jail by Alderman McMasters to answer two charges on the pretense of assisting one Sarah A. Bibler, procured other in obtaining a lot of groceries—was brought before Judge Collier, of the Common Pleas, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after the case had been argued, it was decided that the magistrate had sought to use the criminal law to enforce the payment of a simple debt. The Court refused to discharge the accused, but ordered her release from prison on entering into her own recognizance to appear for trial. Joel Bigham, Esq., appeared on behalf of the writ.

Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

A man engaged in cleaning a vault on Spring alley, near the Union Depot, made a narrow escape from suffocation, at an early hour yesterday morning. He, in company with two others, was at work at the vault, when he accidentally fell in; but descending feet foremost, he was able to keep himself up until rescued. His companions, doubtless dreading death in case they also descended, for a time spent almost half an hour in deliberating on what to do. They summoned two conductors, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, after considerable labor, succeeded in releasing him, ere he was unconscious. He was soon out, but was revived on the application of restoratives by a physician. The escape was a narrow one.

Excitement on Fourth Avenue.

About noon yesterday some excitement was occasioned at the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue by the fall of a portion of the old Union National Bank building. About the time stated, the Building Inspector, Mr. Reed, and the contractor for the demolition of the building, Mr. Wilson, were in the adjoining building, on Market street, when the entire front wall, which was reported as being in a dangerous condition, and while there the crash occurred. They at once ran out, and after the dust had cleared away, learned that a portion of the wall of the building on the Fourth avenue had fallen inside of the building. It seems that the men had a rope fastened to the wall, and carelessly pulled it to the inside, and, failing upon the third floor, the timbers stopped there. Not so with the wall, the thing went crashing down to the ground. The balance of the wall on Fourth avenue, and also on Market street, is reported as being unsafe, but the Inspector thinks that no danger need be apprehended. Several men in the building at the time of the accident made a most miraculous escape.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Tuesday, May 17th:

Jos. Hoffman to Frank Hoff, March 31, 1870; 27 by 65 feet on Center street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, with buildings. $1,000

James Mack to H. B. McDowell, May 17, 1870; 20 by 101 feet on High street, borough of Sharpsburg. $1,000

S. B. Linzey, Sheriff, to G. S. Bates, December 27, 1869; 16 by 100 feet on Penn street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $1,500

Robert Flinn, to Jos. H. Brown, May 1, 1869; 42 by 250 feet in Quaker Bottom. $1,000

Samuel Glass to Henry Heizenroeder, March 28, 1870; 22 by 128 feet on Washington avenue, with buildings. $2,250

Jas. H. Stewart to J. S. Shaffer, May 15, 1870; 1 by 222 feet near Kirkpatrick street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh. $1,000

Richard E. Breed to M. G. Wescott, May 16, 1870, 9 lots in Breed's plan, McKeesport. $525

Richard E. Breed to Jacob Ing, May 16, 1870, 3 lots in Breed's plan, McKeesport. $300

Jno. Arthurs to Robert Arthurs, November 1, 1865, 3 acres and 110 perches of land, Versailles township. $675

Elmore Hogan to Joan Orr, April 28, 1870, 21 by 100 feet in Hogan's plan, Lower St. Clair township. $450

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of D. B. Williams vs. Elizabeth Dudgeon, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Hendrick & Maas vs. Gustave Kaiser. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $208 67.

Godfrey & Clark vs. H. M. Lytle & Co. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $623 90.

George C. Giles vs. Wm. C. Cook. Action on a contract for wages. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

230. Richey vs. Marshall et. al.
237. McMahon & Hinchliffe vs. Rogers.
238. Lindsay vs. Jones.
239. Jacobs vs. Hanna et al.
240. Lingfelter vs. Lingfelter.
249. Heil vs. Holmes.
241. Beyer vs. Rothschild.
242. Noah vs. Hays.
248. Century's adm'rs vs. Benney.
251. Murdock vs. Lowrie et al.
245. Hook & Wolff vs. Ellick.
246. Watson vs. Haworth & McDonald.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The cases of Bolton and Robertson vs. Black, actions in ejectment, were submitted to the jury yesterday, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

The case of Iwan and wife vs. Mrs. Rosanna Bolton, tried before Judge Hampton and a jury, ended in the jury finding a verdict for defendant. This was an action in ejectment brought to recover property left by Mrs. Bolton's son, John Long, by Wm. Johnston, father of Mrs. Dean. The trial list, which has been pending for several days past, will be taken up in this Court this morning.

AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT.—Nelson's glass staining establishment was founded fourteen years ago. Now located at 23 Market street.

RAID ON THIEVES.

Capture of Alleged Criminals in Washington County—They Are Sent to Washington City.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., United States detectives Wise, Smith and Bennett, accompanied by Constable Smith, of Greene county, succeeded in arresting three fellows who have been, as is alleged, committing various depredations in Greene and Washington counties. It appears that two of them, John Brown and James Robinson, were not long since employed in the Government stables in Washington City, from which they suddenly disappeared very suddenly with a couple of horses belonging to the Government. Not long since a store was robbed in Greene county, and detective Wise having reason to believe that they were the same parties who committed the robbery, obtained set two of the Government force to watch their movements in conjunction with the civil authorities.

They came upon them at a point called "Clay Ridge," situated in Washington county, near the Allegheny line, where they were bivouacked in the woods near a farm house. The party then consisted of three persons, their force having been augmented in the meantime by one Samuel Jackson, a brother of James Williams, who has gained rather an unenviable notoriety of late, having been engaged in the attempt to break jail in this city. He will most likely suffer this time. They had a bountiful supply of whisky, and were feeling perfectly jolly, and it is said that Brown had got on a glorious drunk, so that the officers had no difficulty in arresting them.

The people in the neighborhood are very much pleased at the day's work, as it is generally believed that if they had been suffered to go at large there would have been more horses missing. They were brought to Pittsburgh, and sent on to Washington City the same evening. A considerable quantity of burglars' tools were found in their possession, and they were all well armed.

BEARS SCRUTINY.—Nelson's stained, engraved and embossed glass is certainly equal to the best made at home and abroad. Examine it.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Association Yesterday.

Inaugural Address of Miss Matilda Heinman, President of the Association—What the Society Proposes to Do—Essays Read, Reports Presented—Appointments for the Next Meeting—A New Meeting Talked of, Etc., Etc.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Female Suffrage Association was held in the parlors of Mrs. Pauline Danse, No. 4 Eighth street, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Miss Matilda Heineman, recently elected President of the Society, opened the meeting with prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the work in which those present had engaged.

MISS HEINEMAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Miss Heineman then delivered the following inaugural address:

To the Members of the County Suffrage Association:

As you, as a society, have elected me to the office of President, permit me to thank you for the hot or you conferred upon me. I shall endeavor, as far as in my power, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, honesty, and impartiality. We have met, as you all know, for the promotion of a great and good object—one which we are not ashamed of, and one which every one of us wishes to see carried into effect. There are many causes that oppose us, and you will see by the following list of some of the progress we have thus far made. We meet on every hand opposition from certain quarters—opposition from those, whom we think should be most concerned for our success.

Were the laws that govern the mind as unchangeable as those that govern the body or material world; were the mind as inert as matter, letting her power dwell in her, and yet to a certain law, then, we could see the folly of attempting to bring about any change in the sentiments of the people. Matter is subject to inanimate law, having no power in or of itself. Every planet has its appointed orbit to revolve in; can never of itself change that orbit; but not so with mind. Seemingly the essence of creative power, it creates and destroys. It makes laws and abrogates the same. Capable of acting for itself, it is bound by no rigid laws. Independent of externals, it is a law unto itself; to-day it believes a certain thing right, to-morrow it believes the opposite. Yet there are certain laws that govern the mind which it cannot violate without injury to itself, to the commercial, to the world in which it lives. It is the belief that the world is slowly but surely approaching the time when all minds will be governed by the eternal laws of truth, that leads us to hope that the efforts now made will give to women the same legal rights, male for female, but all are one in Christ. Then when the commands were given, "You shall not usurp authority over your wives, and reverence your wives, as Christ loved the Church, even to the laying down of your lives for them."

But in the third place, they tell Congress if at first we do not succeed in getting the right to vote. They had better not vote then; leave it to stronger, purer women, to women who know they are capable of reasoning all their modesty and virtue without one such making laws for our good. They tell us that we do not desire to use that word in its fullest sense? If so, we pray their weakness, and still more, that they had better keep on in the old beaten paths of error, than to step into those untrodden paths of truth, in the hope of finding a better way.

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Some of the most heart rending and tragic scenes on record were the result of this prejudice. From the persecution to the burning at the stake of the noblest men and women have been immolated on this altar, because they, with clearer vision, had caught a glimpse of truth in the distance and ran to meet her, embraced her. Many of the best men and women of this land, the populace, blinded by prejudice, did not recognize her, and in their fury they put her devotees to death. Even in this land a few years ago, those very persons who gloated in the bloody martyrs, and received them in the good old ways, crying "long live Diana of the Ephesians" espoused the cause of those they put to death, and now laud the mere mention of their creed, and were then powerless to prevent the work of destroying all who thought differently.

In the religious world truth has ever had to fight for every inch of ground she has gained. So in the scientific; almost every new principle in science has had to fight its way inch by inch until after many hard fought battles it came off conqueror. Cruel persecutions, long and bloody wars are the last means used to suppress all social and political reforms.

Various methods have been resorted to, to avert the doom that seemed to await the sacred customs of days gone by. Not only the prison, the stake and the scaffold, but ridicule was one of the more refined methods of convincing the heretics of the error of their ways, were used. Such as dress reform, which was the height of sneering and falsifying and ridiculing, the latter proving the most successful of any thing up to the present time.

Many amusing as well as tragic scenes have occurred when some venerable custom or opinion was likely to be shaken by the hand of novation. Printing was thought to be the work of the devil, the first who took to printing in Venice was made to suffer as the agent of his Satanic majesty.

The first steamer on the Thames was denounced as wrong, because it was contrary to nature.

When London contained 500,000 inhabitants, they were determined to prevent street lamps being put up, and they did for a while, but at last could the authorities convince them that it was better to walk in the light rather than in the darkness.

So it is with the subject of woman's rights. It is a subject, the wisest and best minds in Europe and America are looking, and many of the best thinkers are endorsing; yet the masses ridicule it, and say the move has been and never shall be adopted. Who wants this change? Who wishes to see the blessing of good wives, good cooks, and good home keepers snatched away to return no more forever? Behold all our beautiful homes left desolate, with one left to attend to domestic duties; women all gone to elections, for, of course, women can do nothing but vote, and the men left to cook every day. Sundays not excepted. What a powerful influence for evil would such a change in our law, then, we could see the folly of attempting to bring about any change in the sentiments of the people. Matter is subject to inanimate law, having no power in or of itself. Every planet has its appointed orbit to revolve in; can never of itself change that orbit; but not so with mind. Seemingly the essence of creative power, it creates and destroys. It makes laws and abrogates the same. Capable of acting for itself, it is bound by no rigid laws. Independent of externals, it is a law unto itself; to-day it believes a certain thing right, to-morrow it believes the opposite. Yet there are certain laws that govern the mind which it cannot violate without injury to itself, to the commercial, to the world in which it lives. It is the belief that the world is slowly but surely approaching the time when all minds will be governed by the eternal laws of truth, that leads us to hope that the efforts now made will give to women the same legal rights, male for female, but all are one in Christ. Then when the commands were given, "You shall not usurp authority over your wives, and reverence your wives, as Christ loved the Church, even to the laying down of your lives for them."

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